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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 544--79th Congress

Chapter 616--2d Session

H. J. Res. 336

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 544

COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS. Prohibits cotton marketing quotas in 1947.

### INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. J. RES. 336

April 5, 1946	H. J. Res. 336 introduced by Rep. Pace and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
April 9, 1946	House Committee reported the Resolution without amendments. House Report 1912. Print of the Resolution as reported.
April 15, 1946	Resolution discussed in the House and passed without amendment.
April 17, 1946	Referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the Resolution as referred.
July 2, 1946	Senate Committee reported the Resolution without amendments. Senate Report 1642. Print of the Resolution as reported.
July 17, 1946	Debated in the Senate and passed without amendment.
July 24, 1946	Approved. Public Law 544.









# H. J. RES. 336

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1946

Mr. PACE introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1       *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2   *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3   That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 341-350,  
4   inclusive, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as  
5   amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, secs. 1341 to 1350,  
6   inclusive), and in view of the critical shortage of fats and  
7   oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be  
8   proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning  
9   August 1, 1947, and no National, State, county or farm  
10   acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be  
11   established.

79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. J. RES. 336

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the  
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as  
amended.

By Mr. PAGE

APRIL 5, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture





thereunder. While such broad authority may have been required at the time of enactment, continually changing conditions would seem to call for circumscribing many of the activities of the departments and agencies that are presently operating under this broad form of legislation... In this connection, it is suggested that each department designate on a full-time basis an attorney for the purpose of reviewing all legislation upon which the activities of the departments are based with the view of making timely suggestions to the Congress, through the heads of the agencies and the President, for necessary revisions and improvements. There is no doubt in the mind of the committee that a clearer definition of the duties of each governmental unit will result in tremendous savings to the public. In the meantime, it is strongly urged that the Bureau of the Budget devote more time to the over-all coordination of the functions and activities of the various departments and agencies of government generally and less to the issuance of directives governing details of administrative management and planning. There is too much duplication of effort in the Government, and the Bureau of the Budget, as the central coordinating agency of all functions of the executive establishment, is the logical and only organization to undertake this reform...

"Reclassification of positions. It has come to the attention of the committee that many inequities have been permitted to creep into the Federal salary structure with respect to the classification of positions in the executive departments. It was generally admitted, for instance, that positions established in the war agencies were rated higher in salary than positions in the old-line agencies, the reason given being that the Government had to recruit a high grade of personnel in a short period of time and also that the employees engaged were entitled to somewhat more consideration because of the fact that their positions were of a temporary nature. It has now developed, however, that many of these employees have been transferred to the old-line agencies of the Government at the same salary rates, the only changes effected being in the names of the agencies at the head of their job-description sheets. This has had a very detrimental effect on the morale of the older employees, who have served in these agencies for many years prior to the war and who stayed at their posts during the war. The other extreme in this matter came to light in connection with the classification of positions for the Passport Division of the Department of State, wherein the Civil Service Commission has refused to grant reclassifications, especially in the lower brackets, necessary for the proper performance of this very vital activity. It would seem to the committee that a complete review of the present system of classifications should be undertaken."

State Department jurisdiction. The committee...sincerely hopes that the Department will give very serious consideration to reducing the Department to a more compact foreign-policy-making organization by divesting itself of the numerous functions which, it would seem to the committee, have only a remote and minor effect on the over-all foreign policies of this Government... If the Department of State should continue to operate on the basis...of bringing within the jurisdiction of the Department every activity containing some aspect of international relations -- it would seem to the committee that it will not be long before most of the activities of our Government could be placed in this category."

Soliciting appropriation requests. "The committee wishes to call to the attention...its disapproval of the practice of some bureaus of soliciting letters from business to Members of the Congress endorsing or urging requests for appropriations."



Statistics. "It is the thought of the committee,... that the Census Bureau should limit its censuses, other than those specifically and clearly required by law, to the broader outlines of information rather than accumulating masses of detail of questionable or limited value. The action of the committee in reducing the Budget estimates... is tempered by the added responsibilities imposed on the Census Bureau by the statistical requirements of the Employment Act of 1946. However, what funds may be needed for such work should be specifically justified."

3. PRICE CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6042, the price-control continuation bill (H. Rept. 1922) (p. 3459).

4. COTTON. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (H. Rept. 1912) (p. 3458).

5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 385, to provide for an investigation of surplus-property disposal (H. Rept. 1889) (pp. 3428-9).

6. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. The Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1610, to provide for rehabilitation of the Philippines (H. Rept. 1921) (p. 3459). Majority Leader McCormack obtained consent for this bill to be brought up today or any time this or next week (p. 3456).

7. VETERANS' HOUSING. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 328, making an additional appropriation for veterans' housing (p. 3429). This measure will now be sent to the President.

8. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Gross, Pa., charged extravagance in expenditures for checking on this program in the Virgin Islands (p. 3429).

9. COOPERATIVES. The Small Business Committee submitted a report on competition of cooperatives with other types of business (H. Rept. 1888) (p. 3458).

10. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Andresen, Minn., blamed Chester Bowles for the dairy shortage (pp. 3456-7).

Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, stated that "price inequalities... will soon compel Iowa creameries to cease the manufacture of butter" (p. 3428).

#### SENATE

11. HOUSING. Continued debate on H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill to provide for price control and subsidies on housing (pp. 3394-3426).

Rejected, 20-53, an amendment by Sen. Capehart, Ind., to strike out the provision for subsidies on building materials (p. 3421).

Rejected, 35-38, an amendment by Sen. Capehart, Ind., to strike out the provision which permits RFC to underwrite or guarantee markets for new type building materials and prefabricated houses (pp. 3416-21).

An amendment by Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., to strike out the provision to authorize price ceilings on housing was pending at the time of recess (pp. 3421-6).

Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a National Women's Trade Union League letter favoring H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill; and S. 1592, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft national housing policy bill (pp. 3388-9).



tributors, have pointed out the destructive policies of the OPA. They have demanded and pleaded for action from Mr. Bowles and his associates in the OPA. But Mr. Bowles refuses to act, and hundreds of creameries have been forced out of butter production, and America's greatest agricultural industry is on the way to rapid liquidation.

On March 8, the Pace Committee to Investigate Food Shortages, after extensive hearings, strongly recommended drastic changes in dairy policies to Mr. Bowles and Mr. Porter, but still no action. Does Mr. Bowles want the American people to have butter, cheese, and milk at all, at a reasonable price, or does he want to force all dairy products into the black market?

Since Mr. Bowles refuses to act, I want to urge all Members of Congress to join with me in securing amendments to the price-control law when the bill comes up for consideration in the House next week, so the American people will be provided with an adequate supply of all types of dairy products at reasonable prices. To stop inflation and black-market operations, we must have maximum production with distribution of dairy products and other food through legitimate production, processing, and distribution channels. Policies now in operation discourage production and create black markets. The time has come for Congress to act before it is too late.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am very glad that the gentleman is bringing this out in the open. The gentleman himself is an authority on this subject and I can assure him of my support of any amendments of that kind which are brought up next week for consideration. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. As he knows, there have been meetings in the OPA for several days now on prices to be set upon dairy products, including fluid milk. Has the gentleman heard whether any decision has been reached as yet?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I may say to the gentleman from California that for the last 30 days they have promised action.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Definitely.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I now understand that Mr. Bowles does not intend to act favorably upon the recommendations made by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Pace committee, or by the industry.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then I can assure the gentleman this is a very serious matter and will affect the consumers of the United States.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It will not only affect the consumers, it will decrease their supply of butter, milk, and other dairy products and it will work to the detriment of the American people generally.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. I want to compliment the gentleman for bringing this matter to

the attention of the House. I think it is a serious situation in a nation such as ours when we have a butter shortage, and that there is no excuse for it, except asinine regulations by some bureau, and that is the OPA in this instance.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is correct, and I am glad he is working with us to get these matters corrected.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I, too, am very grateful to the gentleman for bringing the matter up in this effective way. I am getting many complaints from the butter producers in my district and State who point out that unless some relief is shortly given they are going to find themselves entirely out of business. Of course, we know that is not only the problem of the dairy producer, but it is the problem of the public as well which is dependent upon dairy products.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman. May I say further that in the State of Minnesota, where we had 800 creameries making butter, about 25 percent of them are engaged in butter production today because of the policies of OPA.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I am wondering if the gentleman knows why Mr. Bowles takes this attitude?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The only way I can figure that out is that he is more interested in seeing the milk dealers go around with empty milk pails than he is in having the people get milk.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I am wondering if his attitude is one whereby he is attempting to play with one group as against another.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is no question about that.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Might there be some politics in this situation?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Definitely, there is politics, but this hold-the-line promise to certain groups in this country at the expense of the producer groups will be disastrous in the end, and most consumers will be forced to go into the black market and pay tremendously higher prices than the ceiling price fixed by Mr. Bowles.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for two additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will be glad to.

Mr. TABER. Is there any difference about this particular operation of Mr. Bowles than the regular routine operation of the OPA in promoting inflation by throttling production in every line?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. He is following the customary blue print in dealing with the dairy problem.

Mr. TABER. It may be worse in one line than another, but that is the fact.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I feel the gentleman is correct, because I have tried to give this matter conscientious study. I want to get production going in this country as most others do, but it looks to me as though Mr. Bowles, both as OPA Administrator and as Economic Stabilizer, is hell bent for continuing scarcities in the United States so that he and his group may stay in power, to permanently control the lives and business of every American.

Mr. TABER. And so that we will have wildcat inflation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right.

Mr. TABER. That is what it will result in.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is fostered by them, because scarcity always breeds inflation.

It should be elementary by now, even to Mr. Bowles, that the policies set in motion by him cause scarcities, and that scarcity, with great consumer demand and purchasing power, cause inflation. The people of the United States cannot and will not tolerate a spiral of inflation, and therefore, Mr. Bowles and the President had better change present policies so maximum production will be realized for the benefit and stability of our country. It may be too late to secure results, but, unless immediate policy changes take place to reverse the scarcity trend, the forces of inflation will really function to the detriment of everyone in this country.

Mr. Speaker, at a later date, I will discuss the developments in meat, grains, flour and other civilian necessities, which are in short supply.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts memorializing Congress.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3796. An act to quiet title to certain school-district property in Enid, Okla.; and H. R. 5644. An act to facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others absent from the place of their residence, and to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3796. An act to quiet title to certain school-district property in Enid, Okla.; and H. R. 5644. An act to facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others absent from the place of their resi-



dence, and to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 10, 1946, at 11 o'clock a. m.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

(Wednesday, April 10, 1946)

3. Wednesday, April 10. The Ohio River Basin, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan:

Barren River, Ky. and Tenn.; Chestnut Creek, Va.; Wabash River and tributaries; Allegheny River, N. Y. and Pa.; Mill Creek, Ohio; Redstone Creek, Pa.

4. Thursday, April 11. Missouri River Basin, including additional authorization for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for the approved comprehensive plan:

Heart River, N. Dak.; South Platte River, Colo., Wyo., and Nebr.

5. Friday, April 12. The Great Lakes Basin and the Upper Mississippi River Basin, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan:

Rock River, Wis. and Ill.; Mississippi River, local flood protection in Illinois; Clinton River, Mich.; Genesee River, N. Y.; Tonawanda Creek, N. Y.

6. Monday, April 15. Streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi River, the Great Basin and the Pacific region, exclusive of California, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan for the Willamette River:

Leon River, Tex.; Boise River, Idaho; Amazon Creek, Oreg.; Queen Creek, Ariz.; Gila River at Tucson, Ariz.; Spanish Fork River, Utah; Jordan River at Salt Lake City, Utah; and Little Valley Wash at Magna, Utah; Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska.

7. Tuesday, April 16. California streams, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plans for the Los Angeles River, and the Sacramento-San Joaquin streams:

Salinas River, Calif.; Santa Clara River, Calif.

8. Wednesday, April 17. Lower Mississippi River Basin, including the Red River, and including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan for the White and Arkansas River Basin:

Red River below Denison Dam, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La.; Bayou Pierre, La.; La Fourche Bayou, La.; Pontchartrain Lake, La.; Mermentau River, La.; North Canadian River, Okla.; Polecat Creek, Okla.; Grand (Neosho) River, Kans., Mo., and Okla.; Arkansas River, Ponca City, Okla.; Mississippi River, West Tennessee tributaries; Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark. and La.; Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and on Hull Brake, Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss.

9. Thursday, April 18. Lt. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, and other representatives of the Corps of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in other regions.

10. Friday, April 19. Senators and Representatives in Congress and Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, and other Government agencies.

##### COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Revised schedule of hearings on the omnibus rivers and harbors authorization bill to start Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., is as follows:

(Wednesday, April 10)

Sacramento River, Calif., deep-water ship channel.

(Thursday, April 11)

Sabine River, Adams Bayou, Tex.  
Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.  
Trinity River below Liberty, Tex.  
Mill Creek, Tex.

Aransas Pass, Intracoastal Waterway, Tex.

Brazos Island Harbor, Tex.

(Friday, April 12)

Schuylkill River, Pa.  
Middle and Dark Head Creeks, Md.  
Mattaponi River, Va.  
Newport News Creek, Va.  
Norfolk Harbor, Va.  
Savannah Harbor, Ga.

St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney.

Hollywood Harbor (Port Everglades), Fla.

Withlacoochee River, Fla.  
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.

Great Lakes connecting channels, Michigan.

(Monday, April 15)

Franklin Canal, La.  
Mermentau River, La.  
Lake Charles deep waterway, Louisiana.

Plaquemine and Morgan City route, Louisiana.

Red River below Fulton, La.

(Tuesday, April 16)

Cumberland River, Tenn. and Ky.  
Big Sioux River, S. Dak.  
Mississippi River seepage, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.  
Mississippi River at Lansing, Iowa.  
Mississippi River at Wabasha, Minn.  
Mississippi River at Lake Pepin, Minn.  
Mississippi River at Hastings, Minn.

(Wednesday, April 17)

Fairport Harbor, Ohio.  
Calumet-Sag Channel, Ind. and Ill.  
Chicago River, North Branch of Illinois.

Napa River, Calif.

Coos Bay, Oreg.

Columbia River at Astoria, Oreg.

Columbia River at The Dalles, Oreg.

Columbia River, Foster Creek Dam, Wash.

(Wednesday and Thursday, May 1 and 2)

Tombigbee-Tennessee Rivers.

(Friday, May 3)

Held open for description of projects favorably recommended by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors during its April meeting.

(Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7)

Big Sandy River, Tug, and Levisa Forks, Va., W. Va., and Ky.

(Wednesday and Thursday, May 8 and 9)

Arkansas River, Ark. and Okla.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Tuesday, April 16, 1946)

The Post Office and Post Roads Committee will meet on Tuesday, April 16, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., at which time a hearing will be had on H. R. 5427, 5560, and 5942, bills relating to the rate of postage on air mail of the first class.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1205. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1206. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a tabulation showing the number of envelopes, labels, and other penalty inscribed material on hand and on order June 30, 1945, the number of pieces procured, the estimated mailings, and the estimated cost, by departments and agencies, for the period July 1 to December 31, 1945; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1207. A letter from the Administrator, Civilian Production Administration, transmitting the twenty-second bimonthly report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. PATMAN: Select Committee To Investigate and Study the Problems of Small Business submits an interim report pursuant to House Resolution 64, on the competition of cooperatives with other forms of business enterprise (Rept. No. 1888). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SLAUGHTER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 385. Resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the operation of the program for the disposition of surplus property; without amendment (Rept. No. 1889). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RABAUT: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 6056. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1890). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PACE: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 336. Joint resolution relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1912). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'HARA: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1601. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Valley and McCone, Mont., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near



## COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS

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APRIL 9, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. PACE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 336]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 336) relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

#### STATEMENT

Attached hereto as exhibit A is a full copy of the resolution as reported unanimously by the committee. Attached hereto and marked "Exhibit B" is a resolution adopted unanimously by the committee, and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture as notice to him of the views of the committee, and which contains some of the reasons why the committee feels that prompt action should be taken in this matter.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, the duty rests upon the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than November 15 of each year, to find and proclaim the supply of cotton and the probable domestic consumption and exports of American cotton; and if the estimated carry-over is in excess of a certain quantity he is required to proclaim quotas and submit this question by referendum to the producers. In the event the present emergency is terminated, there is doubt that the Secretary would have any discretion in the matter in case he should find that the carry-over was in excess of normal.

In view of the present high rate of domestic consumption, estimated at nine million bales for the present year, and the great increase in exports, estimated at between three and four million bales, there will be a substantial reduction, by at least two million bales or more, in the carry-over on August 1, 1946, as compared with the carry-over on

August 1, 1945, but this reduction might not be sufficient to relieve the Secretary of proclaiming quotas.

In 1945 the cotton producers of the Nation harvested only about 18,000,000 acres. But under the act the minimum acreage which the Secretary could allot would be approximately 27,000,000 acres, or 50 percent more than was planted in 1945. An explanation of how these allotments are made is set forth in the attached letter, marked "Exhibit C," from the Acting Solicitor to the Secretary. While the committee feels that in 1947 some increase over that planted to cotton in 1945 is advisable, due to the shortage of fats, oils, and protein feeds, it is certainly not desirable at this time to step up the acreage of cotton to 27,000,000 acres. Yet, if this acreage should be allotted, many producers would feel constrained to plant their full allotment in order to maintain their historical base and protect their allotments in the future. This would not only bring about the production of more cotton than is needed at this time but would also divert considerable acreage from the production of crops that are badly needed during the next 2 or 3 years.

In addition, the committee entertains serious doubt that two-thirds of the cotton producers, as required by law, would approve the return to acreage controls at this time. In the event quotas are proclaimed and are not approved by the producers, then all of the support programs now available to the producers would be lost. This, of course, would be fatal to those now suffering from the lowest income of any group in the Nation. But if quotas are not proclaimed and no referendum is held, then the present price-support programs will remain in effect as protection for the producers in 1947.

Immediate passage of this resolution by the Congress is necessary. If quotas should be required in 1947 the Secretary of Agriculture must begin not later than the latter part of this month in the accumulation of the data required to make acreage allotments in 1947. Hereto attached as exhibit D is a statement of the work that would have to be done under the law to establish marketing quotas in 1947. It is estimated that this would cost the Department of Agriculture between four and five million dollars. No such funds are now available for this work, and it would be necessary for the Congress to appropriate the funds.

#### PURPOSE OF THE RESOLUTION

The sole purpose of the resolution is to eliminate marketing quotas on cotton for the year 1947 only.

Due to the shifts in production and the changes in land use during the war, as well as the rather complicated system of making farm acreage allotments under the present law, the committee feels that an immediate study should be made of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as it relates to marketing quotas for cotton, with the view of determining what changes should be made in that law in order to make it conform to present conditions and future farming practices. As the present law is the result of many years of changes and modifications, each one of which had an important bearing on the producers, the committee is convinced that considerable time will be required to draft legislation which will modernize the marketing quota system and at the same time prove acceptable to the producers. It would be impossible to bring about these changes in time for establishment of

marketing quotas in 1947 and certainly not in time for the Secretary to begin to accumulate the necessary data upon which to base acreage allotments.

The committee, therefore, urges immediate and favorable action by the Congress on this resolution, with the assurance that the committee will proceed without delay with a complete investigation of the changes which have come about in the production of cotton and the modifications needed in the present law. This is very necessary in order to be prepared for the time when consideration must be given to returning to marketing quotas on cotton.

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## EXHIBIT A

[H. J. Res. 336, 79th Cong., 2d sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 341-350, inclusive, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, secs. 1341 to 1350, inclusive), and in view of the critical shortage of fats and oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning August 1, 1947, and no national, State, county or farm acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be established.

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## EXHIBIT B

### RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Whereas there is a critical shortage of fats and oils and protein feeds to meet domestic requirements and foreign commitments and such shortage appears likely to continue through 1947; and

Whereas cottonseed is an important source of oil and protein feeds; and

Whereas stocks of cotton are now being reduced through the resumption of exports and the maintenance of a high level of domestic consumption; and

Whereas it is now estimated that the world carry-over of all American cotton as of August 1, 1946, will be approximately 2,000,000 bales less than the carry-over on August 1, 1945; and

Whereas the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, requires the Secretary to proclaim quotas whenever the total supply (carry-over plus estimated current year production) exceeds the normal supply (normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 40 percent) by more than 7 percent; and

Whereas trade sources indicate that the supply situation will be such that if quotas for the marketing year 1947-48 are required, the percentage by which the total supply of cotton would exceed the normal supply would not be substantially in excess of the minimum percentage required for the proclamation of quotas; and

Whereas the total acreage planted to cotton in 1945 was approximately 18,000,000 acres, while under the act approximately 27,000,000 acres are required to be allotted when quotas are in effect; and

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture must proceed immediately with the collection of the necessary farm data covering recent years in order that he may be prepared to establish individual farm allotments and normal yields if cotton marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1947-48 marketing year; and

Whereas the collection of such data would cost several million dollars, requiring a further appropriation of funds for this purpose; and

Whereas it is the duty of the Congress, before cotton marketing quotas are again made effective, to study recent shifts in production and changes in land use for the purpose of determining whether the act should be modified, and this committee will proceed immediately with such a study: Now, therefore, be it



*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of Agriculture not proceed with the collection of the data referred to above pending congressional action on the attached proposed House joint resolution, which would provide that cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments not be proclaimed and established with respect to the 1947 crop.

### EXHIBIT C

JANUARY 29, 1946.

To: The Secretary.

From: The Acting Solicitor.

Subject: Your Memorandum of November 26, 1945, Regarding Cotton Marketing Quotas.

In my memorandum of December 18, I advised you that if cotton marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1947-48 marketing year (1947 crop), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 1281, et seq.), requires that the national allotment be apportioned to the States and counties on the basis of production during the preceding 5 years (1941 to 1945, inclusive). Allotments to individual farms, however, are not made on the basis of production on the farm during such 5-year period but on a basis hereinafter described in detail. I also stated that the act provides for a national cotton allotment in terms of bales and for the apportionment of such allotment to the States in terms of bales and to the counties and farms in terms of acres. The act does not authorize the establishment of quotas at the county or farm level on a bale basis.

You also requested me to advise you generally regarding your responsibility under the cotton quota provisions of the act. This legislation is extremely complicated and requires detailed analysis. The provisions of the act can best be understood when translated into allotment at the various levels of the quota structure. The act provides for national, State, county, and farm allotments. In discussing the provisions of the act, I shall illustrate their application by reference to the allotments which were established for the 1942 crop—the last crop for which farm marketing quotas were effective. Except in two respects involving small acreages (discussed more in detail below), the allotments for the 1942 crop were regarded at the time as the smallest that could be established under the act. We assume that the supply situation will be such as to call for the smallest aggregate allotments practicable if quotas are to be in effect for the 1947 crop.

#### NATIONAL ALLOTMENT

The national cotton allotment is expressed in terms of standard bales of 500 pounds gross weight. The minimum national allotment which can be established under the act is 10,000,000 bales (sec. 343 (b)), plus a number of bales equal to the production from the additional acres allotted in order to provide each county an acreage allotment of not less than 60 percent of the sum of (a) the acreage planted therein to cotton in 1937, and (b) the acreage therein diverted from the production of cotton in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program (secs. 344 (e) (1) and 343 (c)). Accordingly, the minimum national allotment of 10,000,000 bales was increased by the production from 4,757,838 acres in 1942.<sup>1</sup> As will appear from the discussion of farm acreage allotments, the production from certain additional acreages required to be added at the county and farm level (secs. 344 (g) and 344 (h)) are also in addition to the national allotment (sec. 344 (i)).

#### STATE ALLOTMENTS

The act requires the apportionment of the minimum national allotment of 10,000,000 bales among the States on the basis of the average of the normal production of cotton in each State for the preceding 5 years (1941-45). The normal production of a State for each such year is (1) the quantity of cotton produced therein, plus (2) the normal yield of the acres diverted from the production of cotton in all counties in the State under the agricultural adjustment or conservation programs (sec. 344 (a), (b)). The act requires that the State baleage allot-

<sup>1</sup> The act also requires that each State that produced at least 3,500 bales in any of the 5 years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made shall be allotted a number of acres sufficient to provide the State an allotment of not less than 5,000 acres (sec. 344 (c) (2), 343 (c)). This provision was of minor significance with respect to the 1942 crop. It was applicable only to Illinois and increased the national allotment by the production from only 2,439 acres.

ment shall be converted to acres by dividing the number of bales of such allotment by the average yield per acre for the State. The acreage so calculated constitutes the "State acreage allotment" (sec. 344 (b)).<sup>2</sup> The total of all "State acreage allotments" for the 1942 crop amounted to 21,002,745 acres. As explained below, however, the operation of the provisions of the act relating to minimum county and farm allotments resulted in aggregate acreage allotments in each State in excess of the so-called State acreage allotment. As a result, the total acreage actually allotted in all States with respect to the 1942 crop was in excess of 27,000,000 acres.

#### COUNTY ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The act requires the State acreage allotment for any State (less not more than 2 percent thereof reserved for new farms) to be apportioned among counties on the basis of the acreage planted and diverted under agricultural adjustment and conservation programs during the preceding 5 years (1941-45), with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage (sec. 344 (c) (1)). The act also requires that the acreage so allotted to each county shall be increased by the number of acres necessary to provide an allotment for the county of not less than 60 percent of the sum of (1) the acreage planted to cotton in 1937, plus (2) the acreage diverted from cotton production in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program (sec. 344 (e) (1)). With respect to the 1942 crop, only 1 percent of each State acreage allotment was reserved for new farms. After apportioning the 99 percent of each State acreage allotment to the counties therein and increasing the county allotment in order that each county might receive an acreage equal to 60 percent of its 1937 planted plus diverted acreage, the total county allotments in all States for the 1942 crop amounted to 25,550,557 acres. Compliance with the requirements of the act respecting minimum farm allotments resulted in total farm allotments for the 1942 crop in excess of the sum of the county allotments.

#### FARM ALLOTMENTS

**1. Old farms.**—The act requires the apportionment of the county allotments among farms in the county on which cotton has been planted during any one of the three preceding years (1944-46)<sup>3</sup> in the following manner (sec. 344 (d)):

(1) Each farm shall be allotted the smaller of (a) 5 acres or (b) the highest planted plus diverted acreage in any year of such 3-year period;

(2) Not to exceed 3 percent of the remainder of the county allotment shall be allotted, upon such basis as the Secretary determines fair and equitable, to farms which receive 5 acres under step (1) but not more than 15 acres under step (3);

(3) The remainder of the county allotment shall be apportioned to farms receiving 5 acres under step (1) so as to give each such farm an allotment (including the 5 acres) which bears the same relationship to the cropland (as defined in the act) on the farm in the preceding year (1946) as the county allotment bears to the cropland on all such farms in the county in the preceding year (1946), except that the allotment so calculated shall not exceed the highest planted plus diverted acreage on the farm in any year of the preceding 3 years (1944-46).

The act requires that these "initial" farm acreage allotments shall be further increased. The first of these provisions (sec. 344 (g)) requires that an acreage equal to 4 percent of the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned to individual farms in the following manner and order:

(a) To give each farm the acreage to which it is entitled from the county allotment under step (1) above; that is, the smaller of 5 acres or the highest planted plus diverted acreage in any year of the preceding 3 years (1944-46).

(b) To give other farms which, because of the minimum allotments required under step (1), did not receive adequate and representative allotments, such additional acreages (insofar as available acreage will permit) as they would have received in the absence of step (1).

<sup>2</sup> To this must be added the number of acres calculated under the provisions of the act referred to in footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> Public Law 12, 79th Cong., approved February 28, 1945, provides that any farm with a 1942 cotton allotment shall be deemed to have produced cotton in 1945, or any year thereafter during the present emergency, if the Secretary determines that, because of the production of war crops or because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces, the production history for such year is not representative of the normal history for the farm.



(c) The remainder of the 4 percent, if any, may be apportioned to farms or counties for which allotments are inadequate or not representative in view of their past production.

The acreage available for the 1942 crop under this 4-percent provision was 840,109 acres, but approximately 240,000 acres of that amount were not allotted by the Secretary.

The act also requires that the initial farm allotments shall be increased so that each farm acreage allotment shall be not less than 50 percent of the 1937 planted, plus diverted acreage (sec. 344 (h)). The acreage allotment for any farm which has been increased under this provision cannot exceed 40 percent of the cropland on the farm in the preceding year (1946). With respect to the 1942 crop, the initial farm acreage allotments were increased by approximately 1,100,000 acres. By virtue of the additions to the initial farm acreage allotments required by these provisions, the total acreage available for farm allotments in 1942 amounted to 27,250,666 acres.

2. *New farms.*—The act requires that not more than 2 percent of the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in the State on which no cotton was produced during any of the preceding 3 years (1944-46).<sup>4</sup> These allotments are made on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton on the farm (sec. 344 (c) (2)). With respect to the 1942 crop, only 1 percent of each State acreage allotment, amounting in the aggregate to 210,026 acres, was made available for new farms, and of this amount only 147,900 acres were actually allotted. Acreage thus allotted to new farms with respect to the 1942 crop brought the total acreage allotted for that crop to both old and new farms to 27,280,500 acres.

#### SUMMARY

From the foregoing, it will appear that if farm marketing quotas on cotton are made effective for the 1947 crop, farm acreage allotments in the aggregate will not be less than 27,000,000 acres.<sup>5</sup> This figure is in contrast to the reported acreages of cotton under cultivation on July 1, 1944, and July 1, 1945, of 20,356,000 and 18,157,000, respectively. Of course, it has been true in the past that farmers did not plant and harvest their full allotments, as is shown by the reported acreage of cotton under cultivation on July 1, 1942, of 23,302,000 acres. But even so, the figures seem to indicate clearly that the existing legislation, which would require farm-acreage allotments aggregating about 27,000,000 acres for the 1947 crop, will not be very effective.

One of the reasons why this 1947 figure will come to 27,000,000 acres is because the acreage allotted to each county cannot be less than 60 percent of the sum of (1) the acreage planted to cotton in 1937, plus (2) the acreage diverted from cotton production in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program. As a matter of administrative practice, the "diverted acreage" has been regarded, with a minor exception, as the difference between the 1937 cotton base and the 1937 measured cotton acreage. It was administratively determined to use as the 1937 base the average cotton acreage on the farm during the period 1928-32, adjusted for relevant factors. While the law does not specifically require the use of this period as the 1937 base, it was deemed representative of production immediately prior to the restrictive programs carried out under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The cotton-marketing-quota program was operated for a number of years on the basis of this determination, and this practice over such a period would weigh heavily against any attempt to gain court approval of a contrary interpretation. In addition, this interpretation has secured congressional recognition. For these reasons, I do not believe you would be justified in departing from it at this time.

In view of all the circumstances, you may wish to consider whether changes should not be made in the law (a) permitting you further to continue the suspension of the quota system regardless of the existence of an emergency or (b) providing for more flexibility in the determination of the National, State, and county allotments and in their assignments to individual farms.

R. L. FARRINGTON.

<sup>4</sup> Unless such farm qualifies for an allotment as an "old" farm under Public Law 12, as explained in footnote 3.

<sup>5</sup> In the act there appear to be only two provisions which clearly vest discretion in the Secretary: (1) The apportionment to counties and farms of an acreage equal to 4 percent of the State acreage allotment (sec. 344 (g)); (2) the allotment of not to exceed 2 percent of the State acreage allotment to new farms (sec. 344 (c) (2)). The maximum acreage involved would be approximately 500,000 acres.

## EXHIBIT D

## WORK TO BE DONE UNDER PRESENT LEGISLATION IN ESTABLISHING COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS FOR 1947—DATA TO BE COLLECTED FROM INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

Obtain 1944 cotton acreage for at least 50 percent of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1945 cotton acreage for at least two-thirds of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1946 cotton acreage for every cotton farm.

Obtain 1943 cotton bale production for about 90 percent of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1944 cotton bale production for about 90 percent of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1945 cotton bale production for about 90 percent of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1946 tilled acreage on every farm on which cotton is planted in 1946.

Obtain 1946 acreage of sugarcane for sugar, tobacco, rice, and wheat on each farm and deduct same from the tilled acreage.

Determine the farming unit as it exists in 1946, for establishing the 1947 allotment.

Determine the eligibility of farms for 1947 allotments, including determinations under Public Law No. 12.

The other work to be done consists of field supervision, office work, such as preparing, processing, and reviewing various data on allotment forms, and in conducting a referendum. The estimated cost per farm is approximately \$3, which for a million and a half farms would result in a total cost of 4½ million dollars. Of this amount 90.1 percent would be spent in county offices, 8.4 in State offices, and 1.5 in the Washington office.







79TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. J. RES. 336

[Report No. 1912]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1946

Mr. PACE introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

APRIL 9, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1      *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2      *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 341-350,  
4      inclusive, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as  
5      amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, secs. 1341 to 1350,  
6      inclusive), and in view of the critical shortage of fats and  
7      oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be  
8      proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning  
9      August 1, 1947, and no National, State, county, or farm  
10     acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be  
11     established.

Union Calendar No. 552

79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. J. RES. 336**

[Report No. 1912]

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## **JOINT RESOLUTION**

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By Mr. PACE

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APRIL 5, 1946

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# DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 16, 1946  
For actions of April 15, 1946  
79th-2nd, No.69

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House passed selective-service extension bill. House rejected, 53-171, motion to suspend rules and pass Poage bill to permit requisitioning of surplus equipment for soil conservation and forestry. Senate passed Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, which contains provisions for rural housing loans by this Department. Sens. Eastland, Maybank, and Bankhead criticized OPA and Bowles on cotton-margins regulations. House agreed to Senate amendment to bill transferring fur-animal research from Interior to Agriculture. House passed bill prohibiting 1947 cotton-marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Philippine trade bill and Patman housing bill were sent to conference. House debated price-control extension.

## HOUSE

- 1. SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Passed, 290-108, H. R. 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 3786-7). The bill extends this Act from May 15, 1946, to Feb. 15, 1947; prohibits inductions between May 15 and Oct. 15 but permits the President to resume drafting then if volunteer enlistments are inadequate; prohibits further inductions of 18 and 19-year-olds after May 15; provides an 18-month limit on service of inductees, including those now in service; prohibits induction of fathers or essential farm workers.
- 2. FORESTRY.** Passed without amendment H. R. 2854, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest (p. 3792).
- 3. SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Rejected, 53-171, a motion by Rep. Poage, Tex., to suspend the rules and pass S. 1414, to permit the Agriculture Department to requisition surplus equipment for soil- and water-conservation work, forest-fire prevention and suppression, and forest improvement (pp. 3795-803).
- 4. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5400, which includes appropriations for War Department flood-control projects (pp. 3813-14).
- 5. PATMAN HOUSING BILL.** Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble, and Sens. Barkley, Mardock, Taylor, Mitchell, Taft, Buck, and Capshaw were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 4761, which provides for price control and subsidies on housing (pp. 3766, 3814-15).
- 6. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES.** Began debate on H. R. 6042, to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts and limit subsidies on farm products (pp. 3815-30). For summary of bill see Digest 66.



7. FUR-ANIMAL RESEARCH. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2115, to transfer to this Department the functions of the Interior Department regarding fur-bearing animals (p. 3830). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. COTTON. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (pp. 3830-1).
9. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Received the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission report for 1945 (p. 3833).
10. HEALTH. Received various petitions opposing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, H.R. 4730 and S. 1606 (p. 3833).
11. PHILIPPINE TRADE. Reps. Doughton, Cooper, Dingell, Robertson of Va., Knutson, Reed of N.Y., and Woodruff, and Sens. Walsh, Barkley, Connally, Byrd, La Follette, Vandenberg, and Taft were appointed conferees on H.R. 5856 (pp. 3766, 3777).
12. PAN-AMERICAN DAY. Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 599, greeting Latin American nations on Pan-American Day (pp. 3778-86).

SENATE

13. WAGNER-ELLENDER-TAFT HOUSING BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, S. 1592 (pp. 3758-74). Title VIII of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make 33-year loans at interest not over 4%, with limited subsidies where needed, for a period not over 10 years in the form of partial credit against interest and principal, on farms potentially capable of providing adequate income, and to enable the owners to construct, improve, etc., dwellings and facilities incident to family living to provide them, their tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers with decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions, and special loans or grants for minor improvements to meet minimum health standards on farms not potentially capable of providing adequate income; authorizes the Secretary to make loans totaling \$250,000,000 for a 4-year period, and contributions or grants reaching a maximum rate at the end of 4 years of \$10,000,000 a year; provides for FPHA assistance under a variant of the established public-housing program adapting it to special rural needs, and authorizes its contributions at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year for 5 years following enactment of the bill, with a maximum of \$25,000,000 a year at the end of the 5-year period. Other provisions of the bill make FPHA permanent, broaden the scope of Federal assistance to private enterprise in constructing and financing housing, provide for the disposition of permanent war housing and other federally-owned housing with preference to servicemen and veterans, and provide for a periodic inventory of housing needs and programs.  
During the debate Sens. Taft, Ohio, and Wherry, Nebr., discussed the provisions for rural-housing loans (pp. 3767-8).
14. COTTON. Sens. Eastland, Miss., Maybank, S.C., and Bankhead, Ala., criticized the OPA and Stabilization Director Bowles for the order fixing cotton margins requirements (pp. 3751-7). Sen. Bankhead claimed that the action taken by the Stabilization Director was "a direct overruling of the statutes, and directly in conflict with it" and that evidently the Secretary did not want to approve the order (p. 3756).
15. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION BILL. Sens. Tydings, Hayden, Wheeler, Vandenberg, and Austin were appointed conferees on this bill, S. 1610 (p. 3749). House conferees have not yet been appointed.



agricultural commodities above parity at the time the Bankhead-Brown amendment was adopted. The intention of the Bankhead-Brown amendment in order to help cotton was to force a ceiling to include the cost of raw cotton at the mill and the cost to be one of the elements in placing a correct ceiling on all major textile items. Therefore section 8 of this bill is simply to clarify existing law to require OPA to follow the spirit and intent of the law and take into consideration the current price of cotton, manufacturers' cost, and a reasonable profit, in the calculation of its ceiling price on cotton textiles.

I am informed that many mills are storing a lot of the textile items instead of placing them in the channels of trade, hoping to realize a profit some day. Production is not worth anything to us unless we can have the goods produced sent to the buying public. None of the mills are running over two shifts. As a matter of fact there ought to be three shifts in order to get full production. The mills claim it is impossible to get the desired results without the cost of the raw material being considered as one of the elements in placing a ceiling on the textile items.

At the present time OPA is not allowing the replacement cost of cotton in the cotton textile ceilings now in effect. In fact, the mills today have to pay from 2 to 2½ cents per pound more for their cotton on the current market than OPA allows for cotton in the textile ceiling prices recently announced.

The result of this squeeze has been a decrease in the production of cotton goods in general and of low-cost cotton goods in particular. In the period from August 1, 1945, to March 1, 1946, which is the approximate period between the two latest price adjustments made by the OPA, the cotton price increased about 3 cents per pound above that allowed by OPA. Consequently the small margin of profit on many of the basic textile items was wiped out. Many items were in a loss position and consequently manufacturers decreased production on those items to decrease their losses.

The OPA officials have recently recognized that the principle of placing ceilings at parity at the mill is wrong and have placed ceilings above parity but not to the extent of cost of raw cotton at the mill.

The decrease in textile mill production of cotton goods over this same 7-month period amounted to over 500,000,000 yards of cloth less than that period a year before partly because of a shortage of labor but mostly because of the fact that mills could not afford to produce the yarns and the fabrics at prices allowed by the OPA.

This loss in production meant a loss of approximately half a million bales in consumption of cotton in this country. Although the OPA has made several adjustments in the textile ceilings during the last 3 or 4 years, these adjustments have usually been too little and have come too late, and as a result, the rate of production of the mills has continued to decline, from a peak in 1942, when the mills used eleven and one-half million bales of cotton, to a current rate of about

eight and one-half to nine million bales. This is a drop of two and one-half to three million bales in the rate. This decrease in production is the reason you and I have been unable to buy on the market today ordinary articles of cotton clothing like shirts and underwear, and the reason our wives have been unable to find sheets, pillowcases, towels, piece goods, and all the other usual cotton household goods, which every home in America now needs badly. Testimony which has been presented before various committees of this Congress in recent months gives evidence of the shortage of cotton goods all over the country. Many garment manufacturers have been forced to close down recently and turn off their workers because they have not been able to get the goods from the mills. Naturally, the garment manufacturers have been unable to supply the wholesalers and retailers, who, in turn, have been unable to supply their customers.

Today, when the textile requirements of the world are so large, we have the greatest opportunity we have ever had to get rid of the cotton surplus in this country once and for all. There is estimated to be about 10,000,000 bales of cotton in the United States at the present time. On August 1, 1946, the beginning of the new cotton crop year, it is estimated there will be a surplus of seven and one-half to eight million bales in this country, or about one-third larger than that we considered to be normal carry-over in predepression days.

Representatives of the textile industry tell me that the mills in this country could consume 12,000,000 bales of cotton a year if price ceiling would enable them to produce all their goods at a profit which would allow them to pay for third-shift operations and overtime. At the rate workers are returning to the mills, they believe this rate of production might be achieved in a relatively short period if price ceilings were sufficient.

There has been a slight increase in the rate of production in the textile mills very recently, due to the increased number of workers now employed in the industry and the special price incentive OPA offered on a limited number of textile items a few weeks ago in order to induce production of lower-cost goods. At the present rate, however, we will only consume about 9,000,000 bales a year, which is still 2,500,000 bales less than the peak production. Certainly, the need for cotton goods has never been greater in this country than it is today, to say nothing of the needs for cotton textiles all over the world, which we are daily being called upon to supply.

The present difficulty in requiring OPA to allow the current cost of cotton in textile ceilings is not new. We have had trouble in this regard since the beginning of the price-stabilization program. In 1944, just about 2 years ago, OPA's attention was called to the fact that cotton prices had advanced around 2 cents a pound since the ceiling prices were fixed in April 1942 and that an adjustment in prices was necessary. At that time cotton was still considerably below parity, when most major farm commodities were at or above parity, and though cotton had increased slightly the textile ceilings

were prohibiting cotton reaching parity. The OPA, however, flatly refused to make adjustments of any consequence in cotton textile ceilings. Production had already fallen off about 1,500,000,000 yards.

To stop any further decrease in production, Congress passed what came to be known as the Bankhead-Brown amendment to the Stabilization Act of 1944, which was intended to provide a practical formula for determining ceilings on major cotton textile items to encourage production. Object of the amendment was to require that ceilings on any major item should not be less than the sum of the following three factors: First, the cost of the cotton used in making the item, computed at not less than the parity price for that grade and staple of cotton delivered to the mill; second, a weighted average of the cost of manufacturing that item; and, third, a reasonable profit on that item. Certainly no sensible person could believe that any manufacturer would produce a piece of goods if the ceiling price on that goods was any less than the actual cost, plus a reasonable profit.

But the intent of the Bankhead-Brown amendment was not carried out. The OPA maintained a constant attitude of defiance and resentment toward carrying out the intent of the law. They had fought it bitterly when it was before Congress and then used all tactics at their command including the most effective measure of delay. When Mr. Bowles appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on March 1, 1945, to ask for another extension of the price stabilization law, he had to admit there were still ceilings on cotton-textile items that had not been adjusted. All this time costs were continually increasing.

To require the OPA to follow the spirit and intent of the original Bankhead-Brown amendment, an interpretation of the amendment was included in the June 27, 1945, conference report on Senate Joint Resolution 30 extending the Emergency Price Control Act to 1946. The report, signed by the managers on the part of the House on the cotton textile amendment, reads as follows:

The conferees have given consideration to the operation of the Bankhead-Brown amendment to the Stabilization Act of 1942, relating to the pricing of cotton textiles. The conferees are in agreement with the conclusion of the Senate and House committees, that the purpose of that amendment will not be carried out unless the maximum price for each major cotton textile item is fixed and maintained at not less than the sum of the following:

1. The cotton cost (which must be computed at not less than the landed mill parity equivalent for the grade and staple of cotton used; except that, after the initial adjustments required under the amendment have been made, the amendment does not require the continued use of a cotton cost figure which is, and for a representative period has been, above or below the actual cotton cost);
2. A weighted average of mill conversion costs; and
3. A reasonable profit.

The conferees are advised that the Price Administrator has informed the chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that the policy which he intends to follow in administering the amendment will



be in full accord with this opinion as to its requirements.

The significant language in this report is that contained in the last phrase of the paragraph numbered 1, "above or below the actual cotton cost." To the conferees this meant that the OPA would allow the current cost of cotton. However, Mr. Chester Bowles still refuses to follow the intent of the act by arguing that the law does not require him to allow the current cost of cotton above parity.

The amendment in the price control bill being debated now simply proposes to write into law the spirit and intent of the conference report of June 27, 1945, which I have just read. The language of this amendment is very simple and short. It reads as follows:

On and after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, it shall be unlawful to establish, or maintain, any maximum price, applicable to manufacturers or processors, for any major item in the case of products made in whole or major part from cotton or cotton yarn or wool or wool yarn, unless the maximum prices for such major item is fixed and maintained at not less than the sum of the following:

(1) The cotton or wool cost (which must be computed at not less than the parity price or the current cost, whichever is greater, of the grade and staple of cotton or wool used in such item, delivered at the mill);

(2) A weighted average of mill conversion costs; and

(3) A reasonable profit.

Wool was included in the amendment because representatives of the wool growers and the wool manufacturers felt their problem was the same as that of the cotton people and asked to be included.

This is not, therefore, to be considered as new legislation, but is simply a clarification of the existing laws to assure that OPA will reflect the current cost of cotton, and thus allow the mills to produce without loss the cotton textiles that are so badly needed in the country today. If this amendment is adopted, we are sure it will mean more shirts for the people in this House, more overalls and work shirts for the working people of this Nation, more bed clothing and household goods for the housewives of this country, and more textiles and clothing that we can send to help clothe the naked of the world.

The cost of raw cotton is only one of the three elements that go into fixing the proper ceiling prices of textile items. The other two elements, weighted average of mill-conversion costs and a reasonable profit, are merely declaratory of the existing administrative practice. Why should not the cost of the raw material be just as essential in a correct ceiling as the weighted average of mill-conversion costs and reasonable profit, in view of the fact that the mills are helpless as to the amount they have to pay for raw cotton which is a standard price all over the United States?

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. TALLE. I believe the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Georgia is to section 8 of the bill.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. That is right.

Mr. TALLE. Subparagraph (2) reads as follows:

A weighted average of mill-conversion costs.

Will the gentleman explain what is meant by these words?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. It simply means that weighted average is the cost of all the mills divided by the total yardage of all the mills, and nothing else, as distinguished from simple average which is the total cost of all the mills divided by the number of mills.

Mr. TALLE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER (at the request of Mr. CRAWFORD) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made this afternoon and include certain tables and statistics relating to the subject matter thereof.

Mr. CANFIELD (at the request of Mr. GAMBLE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

#### DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 6, strike out "effect" and insert "affect."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this only corrects a typographical error?

Mr. GRANGER. That is all.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. MANKIN asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Post of even date, said editorial referring to a bill that passed the House today, and being headed "Let down by the House."

#### COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1933

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 336, relating to cotton-marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I was given to understand that the only matter of business that might be taken up was the bill which the gentleman from Utah just presented. I am put in the rather embarrassing position of not knowing anything about the gentleman's bill. I hesitate to object, although I have reserved the right to object because the leader on this side instructed me not to let any other legislation pass.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will withhold his objection, I think I can satisfy him.

This is a bill which was on the Consent Calendar today. The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] asked that it be passed over. He wanted the matter explained.

I have conferred with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] and it is entirely agreeable to him that the bill be called up at this time. It has the unanimous report of the House Committee on Agriculture. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is thoroughly familiar with the situation and I am sure he has no objections.

The urgency of the matter is this: Under the present quota law, the Triple A Act, it is necessary if they are going to have control of acreage on cotton next year for the Secretary of Agriculture to ask immediately for an appropriation of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 to begin right away the assembling of the necessary field data to get ready for quotas in 1947.

In 1945 there were only 18,000,000 acres of cotton harvested. The indications are that there will be a slight increase this year. But under the law the least that the Secretary of Agriculture can allot is 27,000,000 acres and it is agreed it would not be in the best interest to allot that much acreage; therefore it is urgent that this resolution have consideration and approval of the House and the Senate immediately. It was on the Consent Calendar. It is agreeable to the objectors, and it is the unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Did anybody else besides the gentleman from New York object to the bill?



Mr. PACE. None whatever. I conferred with the objectors on this side, and they have no objections.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Did the gentleman get the approval of the objectors on this side?

Mr. PACE. Only the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cole], who asked that the matter temporarily go over.

Mr. WOLCOTT. And it was his understanding that the gentleman was going to bring the bill up tonight?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman conferred with the gentleman from New York and he has withdrawn his objection, too?

Mr. PACE. He has. It is entirely agreeable, I assure the gentleman, all the way around.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 341-350, inclusive, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 7, secs. 1341 to 1350, inclusive), and in view of the critical shortage of fats and oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning August 1, 1947, and no National, State, county, or farm acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be established.*

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HENRY (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) indefinitely, on account of death of father.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 287. An act for the relief of Murphy and Wischmeyer; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 470. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims of W. P. Richardson, as successor and assignee of W. P. Richardson & Co., of Tampa, Fla.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 593. An act for the relief of Warrant Officer Wayne C. Proper; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 875. An act for the relief of Mercy Duke Boehl; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

S. 943. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Washington to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Columbia River at Northport, Wash.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 997. An act for the relief of Aldona Kojas; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1201. An act for the relief of Arthur F. Downs; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1286. An act for the relief of Sam Bechtold; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1325. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1442. An act for the relief of George O. Weems; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1507. An act to better adapt the loan programs authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to the needs of veterans and low-income farmers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 1516. An act to amend section 12 of the Bonneville Project Act, as amended; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 1563. An act for the relief of Ferris Ruggles; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1604. An act for the relief of Leo Stuhr; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1636. To amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to designate the Department of State as the disposal agency for surplus property outside the continental United States, its Territories and possessions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

S. 1714. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent purchase and sale of public office," approved December 11, 1926; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1742. An act for the relief of Socony Vacuum Oil Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1747. An act for the relief of John C. Spargo; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1757. An act to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, so as to broaden the scope and raise the rank of the veterans' priority; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

S. 1801. An act authorizing the appointment of an additional judge for the district of Delaware; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1802. An act to provide for the delivery of custody of certain articles of historic interest from the U. S. S. *Nevada* and the U. S. S. *Wyoming* to the State of Nevada and the State of Wyoming, respectively; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1805. An act to authorize the promotion of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who were prisoners of war; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1812. An act to provide reimbursement for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of explosions at the naval ammunition depot, Hastings, Neb.; on April 6, 1944, and September 15, 1944; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1834. A act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Iowa or the Iowa State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Des Moines River at or near Farmington, Iowa; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1854. An act to establish the civilian position of academic dean of the postgraduate School of the Naval Academy and compensation therefore; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1857. An act to authorize the availability of certain necessary administrative expenses of appropriations for the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1862. An act to repeal section 1548 Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 592); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1871. An act to authorize the conveyance of a parcel of land at the naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., to the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1872. An act to provide for the rank of original appointments in the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1916. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to transfer certain silver candle-labra to May Morgan Beal; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 1932. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to hear, de-

termine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1959. An act to authorize the payment of additional uniform gratuity to reserve officers commissioned from the status of aviation cadets; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1961. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the Disabled American Veterans in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1963. An act to authorize additional permanent professors of the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1978. An act to authorize the restoration of Philip Nickum, Jr., to the active list of the United States Navy with appropriate rank and restoration of pay and allowances; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1980. An act to continue in effect section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, relating to the exportation of certain commodities; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1986. An act to regulate the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of barbiturates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2029. An act to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to produce and sell copies of aerial or other photographs and mosaics, and photographic or photostatic reproductions of records, on a reimbursement of appropriations basis; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 804. An act for the relief of Mrs. Trixie Minnie Twigg;

H. R. 841. An act for the relief of Lander H. Willis;

H. R. 988. An act for the relief of Bernice B. Cooper, junior clerk-typist, Weatherford, Tex., rural rehabilitation office, Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture;

H. R. 1073. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Verbar;

H. R. 1217. An act for the relief of Hutchinson's Boat Works, Inc., and others;

H. R. 1235. An act for the relief of John Bell;

H. R. 1262. An act for the relief of W. E. Noah;

H. R. 1264. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Joan P. Maher, Field Artillery Reserve, Army of the United States;

H. R. 1269. An act for the relief of Virge McClure;

H. R. 1350. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Nora R. Neville;

H. R. 1352. An act for the relief of Herman Feinberg;

H. R. 1356. An act for the relief of Elias Baumgarten;

H. R. 1399. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucy Palmisano and the legal guardian of Anthony Palmisano, Jr.;

H. R. 1562. An act for the relief of the Borough of Park Ridge, Park Ridge, N. J.;

H. R. 1616. An act to grant an honorable discharge from the military service of the United States to William Rosenberg;

H. R. 1721. An act for the relief of Eli L. Scott;

H. R. 1732. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie A. Shedd, Mrs. Maude C. Denney, and Mrs. Mabel Glenn Gray;

H. R. 1759. An act for the relief of Mildred Neiffer;

H. R. 1838. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim



of A. G. Bailey against the United States;  
H. R. 1950. An act for the relief of Harry Cohen;  
H. R. 1980. An act for the relief of Maj. Edward A. Zaj;  
H. R. 2062. An act for the relief of Dave Topper;  
H. R. 2156. An act for the relief of Lee Harrison;  
H. R. 2217. An act for the relief of Rae Glauber;  
H. R. 2244. An act for the relief of Edward W. Thurber;  
H. R. 2249. An act for the relief of the Cape & Vineyard Electric Co.;  
H. R. 2251. An act for the relief of Catherine V. Sweeney;  
H. R. 2265. An act for the relief of owners of land and personal property of the Fort Knox area of Hardin County, Ky.;  
H. R. 2266. An act for the relief of land and property owners of the Fort Knox area of Meade County, Ky.;  
H. R. 2288. An act for the relief of Columbus Thomas;  
H. R. 2318. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mertie Pike and the estate of Mrs. Burnice Smotherman, deceased;  
H. R. 2331. An act for the relief of Mrs. Grant Logan;  
H. R. 2415. An act for the relief of Joseph Tarantola and Ida Tarantola;  
H. R. 2418. An act to authorize the United States commissioner for the Sequoia National Park to exercise similar functions for the Kings-Canyon National Park;  
H. R. 2509. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of James Irving Martin, a minor;  
H. R. 2682. An act for the relief of John Doshim;  
H. R. 2826. An act for the relief of Esther L. Berg;  
H. R. 2837. An act for the relief of George Stiles;  
H. R. 2842. An act for the relief of Montgomery County, Miss., districts 2 and 3;  
H. R. 2848. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Wilma Sue Woods, Patsy Woods, Raymond E. Hilliard, and Thomas E. Hilliard, minors;  
H. R. 2884. An act for the relief of B. H. Spann;  
H. R. 2885. An act for the relief of Mrs. Frank Mitchell and J. L. Price;  
H. R. 2901. An act for the relief of Mrs. Janet McKillip;  
H. R. 2904. An act for the relief of Clyde Rownd, Della Rownd, and Benjamin C. Day;  
H. R. 2927. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Merritt;  
H. R. 2931. An act for the relief of Edward Oatneal, John N. Oatneal, Jr., and James R. Oatneal;  
H. R. 3003. An act for the relief of Mary G. Paul;  
H. R. 3050. An act for the relief of David Siskind;  
H. R. 3121. An act for the relief of Elizabeth M. Simmons and Robert H. Simmons;  
H. R. 2126. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jean Taube Weiler;  
H. R. 3127. An act for the relief of Harry F. Vinton, Jr.;  
H. R. 3161. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ruby Miller;  
H. R. 3195. An act for the relief of Grenada County, Miss.;  
H. R. 3217. An act for the relief of Mattie Lee Wright;  
H. R. 3301. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of James Hebert Keith, a minor;  
H. R. 3430. An act for the relief of George F. Powell;  
H. R. 3431. An act for the relief of F. W. Burton;  
H. R. 3483. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Cipriano Vasquez;  
H. R. 3513. An act for the relief of Braxton B. Foimar and Mary Inez Foimar, William Ernest Evans and Dora Ethel Evans, Joseph Thomas Avery and Maggie M. Avery, Robert

H. Phillips and Hattie P. Phillips, and the legal guardian of James T. Avery, a minor;  
H. R. 3554. An act for the relief of Fred C. Liler;  
H. R. 3590. An act for the relief of Charles Brown, legal guardian of Luia Mae Brown; Charity Hospital, of New Orleans, La.; and Dr. Edward H. Maurer;  
H. R. 3591. An act for the relief of Addie Pruitt;  
H. R. 3670. An act for the relief of the estate of Venancio Liacuna and others;  
H. R. 3677. An act for the relief of J. Tom Stephenson;  
H. R. 3698. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucille Scarlett and Charles Scarlett;  
H. R. 3846. An act for the relief of the estate of Eleanor Wilson Lynde, deceased;  
H. R. 3948. An act for the relief of Mrs. Clifford W. Prevatt;  
H. R. 4054. An act for the relief of H. A. Edd;  
H. R. 4056. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jud Hendry and her daughter, Gladys Hendry;  
H. R. 4208. An act for the relief of the Calvert Distilling Co.;  
H. R. 4239. An act granting to Guy A. Thompson, trustee, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., debtor, and to his successors and assigns, authority to relocate, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across United States Government reservation to lock numbered 3, White River, Independence County, Ark., and for other purposes;  
H. R. 4240. An act for the relief of Frank E. Wilnot;  
H. R. 4297. An act for the relief of Joseph Schell;  
H. R. 4335. An act for the relief of the Morgan Creamery Co.;  
H. R. 4560. An act for the relief of Nicholas T. Stepp;  
H. R. 4797. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to determine the claim of Lewis E. Magwood;  
H. R. 4914. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the city of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fuiton, Ill.," approved December 21, 1944;  
H. R. 4940. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Connecticut, acting by and through any agency or commission thereof, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Connecticut River at or near Old Saybrook, Conn.;  
H. R. 4957. An act for the relief of Herman Geib;  
H. R. 5010. An act for the relief of Mrs. May Holland;  
H. R. 5121. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to deliver to the custody of the State of Arkansas the silver service presented to the United States for the battleship *Arkansas*;  
H. R. 5275. An act to revive and reenact the act granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Department of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Pee Dee River, at or near Cashua Ferry, S. C., approved April 30, 1940;  
H. R. 5544. An act authorizing the village of Baudette, State of Minnesota, its public successors or public assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn.;  
H. R. 5574. An act to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$1,500,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$500,000 now authorized;  
H. R. 5664. An act for the relief of Oscar R. Steinert; and  
H. R. 5765. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to deliver

to the custody of the city of New Orleans the silver service and silver bell presented to the United States for the cruiser *New Orleans*.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 16, 1946, at 10 o'clock a. m.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, April 16, 1946)

There will be a meeting of the Petroleum Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., April 16, 1946. Business to be considered: Public hearing to receive the final report of the Petroleum Administration for War.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Tuesday, April 16, 1946)

The Post Office and Post Roads Committee will meet on Tuesday, April 16, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., at which time a hearing will be had on H. R. 5427, 5560, and 5942, bills relating to the rate of postage on air mail of the first class.

##### COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

(Tuesday, April 16, 1946)

7. Tuesday, April 16. California streams, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plans for the Los Angeles River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin streams:

Salinas River, Calif.; Santa Clara River, Calif.

8. Wednesday, April 17. Lower Mississippi River Basin, including the Red River, and including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan for the White and Arkansas River Basin;

Red River below Denison Dam, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La.; Bayou Pierre, La.; La Fourche Bayou, La.; Pontchartrain Lake, La.; Mermentau River, La.; North Canadian River, Okla.; Polecat Creek, Okla.; Grand (Neosho) River, Kans., Mo., and Okla.; Arkansas River, Ponca City, Okla.; Mississippi River, west Tennessee tributaries; Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark. and La.; Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and on Hull Brake, Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss.

9. Thursday, April 18. Lt. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, and other representatives of the Corps of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in other regions.

10. Friday, April 19. Senators and Representatives in Congress and Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, and other Government agencies.

##### COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Revised schedule of hearings on the omnibus river and harbor authorization bill to start Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., is as follows:

Apr  
17





# H. J. RES. 336

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

---

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1       *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2   *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3   That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 341-350,  
4   inclusive, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as  
5   amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, secs. 1341 to 1350,  
6   inclusive), and in view of the critical shortage of fats and  
7   oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be  
8   proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning  
9   August 1, 1947, and no National, State, county, or farm  
10   acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be  
11   established.

Passed the House of Representatives April 15, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

79TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. J. RES. 336

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

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DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 3, 1946  
For actions of July 2, 1946  
79th-2nd, No. 129

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House passed bill to authorize appropriations to continue farm-labor supply program for 6 months. House sent Government corporations appropriation bill to conference; instructed conferees not to agree to TVA fertilizer plant. House agreed to Senate amendment to bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senate committees reported bills to: Provide for 2 more Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture; continue Federal administration of Agricultural Conservation program for 2 years; provide that future peanut allotments and quotas shall be at least as much as in 1941; prohibit 1947 cotton and peanut allotments and quotas; provide for Swan Island animal quarantine station; provide substantive authority for administrative-expense items in Independent Offices Appropriation Act. President approved bill to provide July 5 holiday.

HOUSE

- 1. FARM-LABOR PROGRAM.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6828, to authorize appropriations for continuation of the farm-labor supply program until July 1, 1947 (p. 8286).
- 2. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.** Reps. Mahon, Whitten, Gore, Jensen, and Ploeser were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 6777 (p. 8310). Senate conferees were appointed June 29.  
Agreed, 161-148, to a motion by Rep. Rich, Pa., to instruct the House conferees not to agree to the provision for a \$3,000,000 TVA fertilizer plant (pp. 8300-10).8269).
- 3. PERSONNEL.** Passed without amendment S. 2335, to authorize department heads to excuse employees on July 5, 1946, if they work an equal number of hours at some other time during the month (pp. 8274-5). This bill was approved by the President later in the day (public-law number not yet available).
- 4. FARM CREDIT.** Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 6477, to authorize continuation of Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1951; to limit such loans to refinancing for the period July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1951, except as may be otherwise specified by Congressional resolution; and to authorize repayment to the Treasury of capital in excess of that necessary to carry on the functions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. 8270). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 5. FORESTRY.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6298, to authorize exchange of mineral rights reserved on the Vesuvius watershed in the Little Scioto and Symmes Creek Purchase Units, Ohio, and owned by the Mineral Products Co. and others, for



surface rights of equal value owned by the U. S. in other lands that do not drain into Vesuvius Lake (pp. 8275-6).

Passed over H. R. 1392, to provide for reseeding forest lands, on the objections of Reps. Kean, Cunningham, and Rich (p. 8273).

6. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6837 (pp. 8311-6).
7. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Case, S. Dak., said the increased livestock receipts in the stockyards are "an interesting postscript to some of yesterday's wild alarms" (p. 8269).  
Rep. Cole, Mo., inserted telegrams commending elimination of price controls (p. 8272).  
Rep. Patman, Tex., spoke in favor of "preventing inflation" and increasing taxes to balance the budget (pp. 8291-2).

#### SENATE

8. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1923, to provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (S. Rept. 1638)(p. 8211).
9. MARKETING; PEANUTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 359, to prohibit the proclaiming of marketing quotas on peanuts for the calendar year 1947 or the establishment of National, State, or farm acreage allotments for peanuts for the 1947 crop (S. Rept. 1643) (p.8211).  
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5958, to provide that future marketing quotas and acreage allotments of peanuts for each State shall be at least that for 1941 (S. Rept. 1640) (p. 8211).
10. ANIMAL QUARANTINE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 364, to provide for establishment of an international animal-quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the U.S. (S.Rept. 1644) (p. 8211).
11. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act from Jan. 1, 1947, to Jan. 1, 1949 (S. Rept. 1641) (p. 8211).
12. PERSONNEL; CLAIMS. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6532, to permit department and agency heads to designate disbursing officers to make payments of claims directly to Government employees and former employees for the difference between rates and overtime, leave, and holiday compensation computed at night rates pursuant to Comptroller General decisions (S. Rept. 1645) (p. 8211).
13. COTTON. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (S. Rept. 1642) (p. 8211).
14. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments (H.R. 6533, to provide substantive authority for general provisions now carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act on an annual basis, with modifications (S.Rept. 1636) (p. 8211).



P. McCormack, former postmaster, at Albany, N. Y.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1637).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry;

S. 1923. A bill to establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1638);

H. R. 3821. A bill to amend sections 4 and 8 of the act of September 2, 1937, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1639);

H. R. 5958. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1640);

H. R. 6459. A bill to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers; without amendment (Rept. No. 1641);

H. J. Res. 336. Joint resolution relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1642);

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution relating to peanut marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1643); and

H. J. Res. 364. Joint resolution to provide for the establishment of an international animal quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1644).

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

H. R. 6532. A bill to provide a method for payment in certain Government establishments of overtime, leave, and holiday compensation on the basis of night rates pursuant to certain decisions of the Comptroller General, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1645).

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

H. J. Res. 321. Joint resolution to authorize the making of settlement on account of certain currency destroyed at Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1646).

#### PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report for the month of June 1946, from the chairman of a certain committee, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### APPROPRIATIONS

JULY 2, 1946.

#### To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the name of a person employed by the committee who is not a full-time employee of the Senate or of the committee for the month of June 1946, in compliance with the terms of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual and address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Mrs. Mamie L. Mizen, 1434 Saratoga Ave.	District of Columbia government.	\$3, 970

K. D. McKellar, *Chairman.*

#### AMENDMENT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT RELATING TO CERTAIN AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CARRIERS—MINORITY VIEWS (PT. 2 OF REPT. NO. 1511)

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], as members of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, I submit minority views of the bill (H. R. 2536) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to certain agreements between carriers.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The minority views will be received and printed.

#### EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF 1942

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order.

The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution offered on yesterday by the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the introduction of which was objected to, under rule XIV, paragraph 1, by the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL].

Under the rule, the joint resolution may now be introduced, and it will be read the first time by title.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 172) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, introduced by Mr. WAGNER, was read the first time by its title.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the second reading of the joint resolution?

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2403. A bill to amend Public Law No. 2, Seventy-second Congress, as amended, and for the purpose of transferring to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the administration of the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself and Mr. HILL):

S. 2404. A bill to amend section 502 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Mr. ANDREWS introduced Senate bill 2405, to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 2406. A bill for the relief of Ward A. Besanson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 2407. A bill for the relief of E. R. Ensey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 2408. A bill to amend the act of February 9, 1907, as amended, with respect to certain fees; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### AREA AND USE OF UNITED STATES CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement in explanation of the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be appropriately referred, and the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2405) to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. ANDREWS is as follows:

EXPLANATION BY MR. ANDREWS OF "A BILL TO DEFINE THE AREA OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL GROUNDS, TO REGULATE THE USE THEREOF, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

The bill has a fourfold purpose:

1. It specifically defines for purposes of law, jurisdiction, and maintenance the areas comprising the United States Capitol Grounds.

2. It rewrites the acts of July 1, 1882, and March 3, 1901, regulating the use of the Capitol Grounds to exempt the new area of the Capitol Grounds lying north of Constitution Avenue from certain provisions of those acts impractical of application to the new area.

3. It clarifies the authority of the Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police with respect to policing and making arrests within the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, and is so drafted as to insure against any person committing a criminal act outside of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds and securing immunity from arrest therefor within the Capitol Buildings and Grounds.

4. It vests the Capitol Police Board, composed of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, and the Architect of the Capitol, with the authority to make traffic regulations for the Capitol Grounds and to prescribe penalties and fines for violations thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent that the District Commissioners are empowered to act with respect to traffic in the District of Columbia generally, and that the Director of National Park Service is empowered to act with respect to the Federal park system of the District of Columbia under his jurisdiction and control.

#### SALARIES OF CERTAIN JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENT

Mr. WAGNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 920) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### ATTORNEY'S FEES IN CERTAIN CASES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MORSE submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2146) to provide for reasonable attorney's fees in the case of any suit by or against the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

#### UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES—AMENDMENT

Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. BUTLER) submitted an



amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 1908) to provide for the maximum and most effective utilization of surplus agricultural commodities through increased industrial and other uses and through the development of improved methods of storing and marketing such commodities, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### INCORPORATION OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIS submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1650) to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 62 years old, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIS to the bill (S. 1650) to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 62 years old, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the following persons, to wit: Ellenore M. Zeller, 2629 Southeast Salmon Street, Portland 15, Oreg.; Grace O'Brien, 213 West Seventh Street, Huntington, W. Va.; Nell P. Webster, 319 Grant Street, Dennison, Ohio; Cora M. Davis, 3206 Southeast Yamhill Street, Portland 15, Oreg.; Katherine Antrim, 629 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Ill.; Fern Jordan Long, 224 North Third Street, Arkansas City, Kans.; Harriette G. McCollough, 1335 York Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Laura I. Smith, 28 Prairie Avenue, Providence 5, R. I.; Bessie M. Cummings, rural free delivery 5, Pennacook, Webster, N. H.; Lizetta Coady, 2579 Field Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Alice F. Larson, 510 Seventh Street, Minot, N. Dak.; Grayce L. Vedetta, 1833 East Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lena Brucken, 643 Kinder Street, Richland Center, Wis.; Eleanor Stables, 12160 Broadstreet Boulevard, Detroit 4, Mich.; Laura Keller, box 2048, Great Falls, Mont.; Sallie Mae Cartmill, 628 South Thirty-fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.; Eugenia Bergen, 114 Oakwood Avenue, Cliffside Park, N. J.; Tillie Oken, 712 North Thirty-fourth Street, Seattle 3, Wash.; Mary J. Love, 2206 Alta Avenue, Louisville, Ky.; Mary E. Curtis, 188 Oakland Beach Avenue, Oakland Beach, R. I.; Moree Buckles McElroy, 1412 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; and such persons who are members of the National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic (a corporation not for pecuniary profit) formed pursuant to the general laws of the State of Illinois, and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate by the name National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession of the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

"SEC. 2. The qualifications for membership in such corporation shall be loyal women, such as are fixed by the constitution and by-laws adopted by the governing body thereof.

"SEC. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be: To especially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and veterans of all wars of the United States of America to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead; to assist such veterans of all wars and such widows and orphans of veterans of all wars as need help and protection, to find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends; to

cherish and emulate the deeds of Army nurses and of all loyal women who rendered service to the United States during her hour of peril; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among the children and in the communities of the United States; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty.

"SEC. 4. The corporation shall have perpetual succession and the following powers: To sue and be sued in courts of law and equity; to receive, hold, own, use, and dispose of such real and personal property as shall be necessary for its corporate purposes; to adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure; to adopt and alter a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State; to use in carrying out the purposes of the corporation such emblems and badges as it may adopt; to establish State and Territorial organizations and local chapter or post organizations; to publish a magazine or other publications; and to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, and for such purpose shall have, in addition to the foregoing, the rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of the existing corporation so far as they are not modified or superceded by this act.

"SEC. 5. (a) No part of the activities of the corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda.

"(b) The corporation and its officers and the members of its executive board or board of directors shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

"(c) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any of its members, directors, or officers, or be distributable thereto.

"(d) The first executive board or board of directors shall be chosen from the incorporators named above, and may consist of the members of the board of the existing Illinois corporation.

"(e) The headquarters office and principal place of business of said corporation shall be located in Springfield, Ill., but the activities of such corporation, as set out herein, may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States.

"SEC. 6. Each member of the corporation shall have the right to one vote in the conduct of official business at the post level. Such post shall have the right to elect delegates to national conventions of the corporation, which delegates shall each exercise one vote in the conduct of business of the respective convention to which he is elected.

"SEC. 7. The corporation shall acquire all of the assets of the existing Illinois corporation upon discharge or satisfactory provisions for the discharge of all its liabilities and upon satisfactory assurances that the Illinois corporation will thereupon be dissolved.

"SEC. 8. The corporation and its State and Territorial organizations and local chapter or post organizations shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use the name National Women's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

"SEC. 9. In the event of a final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, and after the discharge or satisfactory provisions for the discharge of all its liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be transferred to the Grand Army of the Republic.

"SEC. 10. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officials, representatives, and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

"SEC. 11. The corporation shall maintain in the District of Columbia at all times a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for such corporation; and notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to

the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice to or service upon the corporation.

"SEC. 12. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, executive committee, and committees having any of the authority of the executive committee; and shall keep at its registered office or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote; and permit all books and records of the corporation to be inspected by any member or his agent or his attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

"SEC. 13. The corporation shall not have or issue shares of stock, nor declare or pay dividends.

"SEC. 14. No loan shall be made by the corporation to its officers or directors, or any of them, and any directors of the corporation who vote for or assent to the making of a loan or advance to an officer or director of a corporation, and an officer or officers participating in the making of any such loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

"SEC. 15. (a) The financial transactions of the corporation may be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians.

"(b) The corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit of the financial transactions of such corporation as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"SEC. 16. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege herein granted or conferred the National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, shall serve notice on the secretary of State, in each State, of the name and address of an authorized agent in such State upon whom legal process or demands against the corporation may be served.

"SEC. 17. For the purposes of court jurisdiction based upon diversity of citizenship the corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of Illinois.

"SEC. 18. The right to appeal, alter, or amend this act at any time is hereby expressly reserved."

#### INVESTIGATION OF PEARL HARBOR ATTACK—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. BARKLEY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69), which was referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the limit of expenditures authorized by Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, Seventy-ninth Congress, for the investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack, as increased by Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, be, and the same is hereby, further increased by an additional \$25,000, one-half of said amount to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from*



RELATING TO COTTON-MARKETING QUOTAS UNDER  
THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS  
AMENDED

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JULY 2, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 336]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 336) relating to cotton-marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendments.

The report of the House of Representatives on said joint resolution is hereby submitted as the report of the Senate committee and is as follows:

[H. Rept. No. 1912, 79th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 336) relating to cotton-marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

## STATEMENT

Attached hereto as exhibit A is a full copy of the resolution as reported unanimously by the committee. Attached hereto and marked "Exhibit B" is a resolution adopted unanimously by the committee, and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture as notice to him of the views of the committee, and which contains some of the reasons why the committee feels that prompt action should be taken in this matter.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, the duty rests upon the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than November 15 of each year, to find and proclaim the supply of cotton and the probable domestic consumption and exports of American cotton; and if the estimated carry-over is in excess of a certain quantity he is required to proclaim quotas and submit this question by referendum to the producers. In the event the present emergency is terminated, there is doubt that the Secretary would have any discretion in the matter in case he should find that the carry-over was in excess of normal.

In view of the present high rate of domestic consumption, estimated at 9,000,000 bales for the present year, and the great increase in exports, estimated at between 3 and 4 million bales, there will be a substantial reduction, by at least 2,000,000



bales or more, in the carry-over on August 1, 1946, as compared with the carry-over on August 1, 1945, but this reduction might not be sufficient to relieve the Secretary of proclaiming quotas.

In 1945 the cotton producers of the Nation harvested only about 18,000,000 acres. But under the act the minimum acreage which the Secretary could allot would be approximately 27,000,000 acres, or 50 percent more than was planted in 1945. An explanation of how these allotments are made is set forth in the attached letter, marked "Exhibit C," from the Acting Solicitor to the Secretary. While the committee feels that in 1947 some increase over that planted to cotton in 1945 is advisable, due to the shortage of fats, oils, and protein feeds, it is certainly not desirable at this time to step up the acreage of cotton to 27,000,000 acres. Yet, if this acreage should be allotted, many producers would feel constrained to plant their full allotment in order to maintain their historical base and protect their allotments in the future. This would not only bring about the production of more cotton than is needed at this time but would also divert considerable acreage from the production of crops that are badly needed during the next 2 or 3 years.

In addition, the committee entertains serious doubt that two-thirds of the cotton producers, as required by law, would approve the return to acreage controls at this time. In the event quotas are proclaimed and are not approved by the producers, then all of the support programs now available to the producers would be lost. This, of course, would be fatal to those now suffering from the lowest income of any group in the Nation. But if quotas are not proclaimed and no referendum is held, then the present price-support programs will remain in effect as protection for the producers in 1947.

Immediate passage of this resolution by the Congress is necessary. If quotas should be required in 1947 the Secretary of Agriculture must begin not later than the latter part of this month in the accumulation of the data required to make acreage allotments in 1947. Hereto attached as exhibit T is a statement of the work that would have to be done under the law to establish marketing quotas in 1947. It is estimated that this would cost the Department of Agriculture between 4 and 5 million dollars. No such funds are now available for this work, and it would be necessary for the Congress to appropriate the funds.

#### PURPOSE OF THE RESOLUTION

The sole purpose of the resolution is to eliminate marketing quotas on cotton for the year 1947 only.

Due to the shifts in production and the changes in land use during the war, as well as the rather complicated system of making farm acreage allotments under the present law, the committee feels that an immediate study should be made of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as it relates to marketing quotas for cotton, with the view of determining what changes should be made in that law in order to make it conform to present conditions and future farming practices. As the present law is the result of many years of changes and modifications, each one of which had an important bearing on the producers, the committee is convinced that considerable time will be required to draft legislation which will modernize the marketing quota system and at the same time prove acceptable to the producers. It would be impossible to bring about these changes in time for establishment of marketing quotas in 1947 and certainly not in time for the Secretary to begin to accumulate the necessary data upon which to base acreage allotments.

The committee, therefore, urges immediate and favorable action by the Congress on this resolution, with the assurance that the committee will proceed without delay with a complete investigation of the changes which have come about in the production of cotton and the modifications needed in the present law. This is very necessary in order to be prepared for the time when consideration must be given to returning to marketing quotas on cotton.

#### EXHIBIT A

[H. J. Res. 336, 79th Cong., 2d sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 341-350, inclusive, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940*

edition, title 7, secs. 1341 to 1350, inclusive), and in view of the critical shortage of fats and oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning August 1, 1947, and no national, State, county or farm acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be established.

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### EXHIBIT B

#### RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Whereas there is a critical shortage of fats and oils and protein feeds to meet domestic requirements and foreign commitments and such shortage appears likely to continue through 1947; and

Whereas cottonseed is an important source of oil and protein feeds; and

Whereas stocks of cotton are now being reduced through the resumption of exports and the maintenance of a high level of domestic consumption; and

Whereas it is now estimated that the world carry-over of all American cotton as of August 1, 1946, will be approximately 2,000,000 bales less than the carry-over on August 1, 1945; and

Whereas the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, requires the Secretary to proclaim quotas whenever the total supply (carry-over plus estimated current year production) exceeds the normal supply (normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 40 percent) by more than 7 percent; and

Whereas trade sources indicate that the supply situation will be such that if quotas for the marketing year 1947-48 are required, the percentage by which the total supply of cotton would exceed the normal supply would not be substantially in excess of the minimum percentage required for the proclamation of quotas; and

Whereas the total acreage planted to cotton in 1945 was approximately 18,000,000 acres, while under the act approximately 27,000,000 acres are required to be allotted when quotas are in effect; and

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture must proceed immediately with the collection of the necessary farm data covering recent years in order that he may be prepared to establish individual farm allotments and normal yields if cotton marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1947-48 marketing year; and

Whereas the collection of such data would cost several million dollars, requiring a further appropriation of funds for this purpose; and

Whereas it is the duty of the Congress, before cotton marketing quotas are again made effective, to study recent shifts in production and changes in land use for the purpose of determining whether the act should be modified, and this committee will proceed immediately with such a study: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of Agriculture not proceed with the collection of the data referred to above pending congressional action on the attached proposed House joint resolution, which would provide that cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments not be proclaimed and established with respect to the 1947 crop.

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### EXHIBIT C

JANUARY 29, 1946.

To: The Secretary.

From: The Acting Solicitor.

Subject: Your Memorandum of November 26, 1945, Regarding Cotton Marketing Quotas.

In my memorandum of December 18, I advised you that if cotton marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1947-48 marketing year (1947 crop), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 1281, et seq.), requires that the national allotment be apportioned to the States and counties on the basis of production during the preceding 5 years (1941 to 1945, inclusive). Allotments to individual farms, however, are not made on the basis of production on the farm during such 5-year period but on a basis hereinafter described in detail. I also stated that the act provides for a national cotton allotment in terms of bales and for the apportionment of such allotment to the States in terms



of bales and to the counties and farms in terms of acres. The act does not authorize the establishment of quotas at the county or farm level on a bale basis.

You also requested me to advise you generally regarding your responsibility under the cotton quota provisions of the act. This legislation is extremely complicated and requires detailed analysis. The provisions of the act can best be understood when translated into allotment at the various levels of the quota structure. The act provides for national, State, county, and farm allotments. In discussing the provisions of the act, I shall illustrate their application by reference to the allotments which were established for the 1942 crop—the last crop for which farm marketing quotas were effective. Except in two respects involving small acreages (discussed more in detail below), the allotments for the 1942 crop were regarded at the time as the smallest that could be established under the act. We assume that the supply situation will be such as to call for the smallest aggregate allotments practicable if quotas are to be in effect for the 1947 crop.

#### NATIONAL ALLOTMENT

The national cotton allotment is expressed in terms of standard bales of 500 pounds gross weight. The minimum national allotment which can be established under the act is 10,000,000 bales (sec. 343 (b)), plus a number of bales equal to the production from the additional acres allotted in order to provide each county an acreage allotment of not less than 60 percent of the sum of (a) the acreage planted therein to cotton in 1937, and (b) the acreage therein diverted from the production of cotton in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program (secs. 344 (e) (1) and 343 (c)). Accordingly, the minimum national allotment of 10,000,000 bales was increased by the production from 4,757,838 acres in 1942.<sup>1</sup> As will appear from the discussion of farm acreage allotments, the production from certain additional acreages required to be added at the county and farm level (secs. 344 (g) and 344 (h)) are also in addition to the national allotment (sec. 344 (i)).

#### STATE ALLOTMENTS

The act requires the apportionment of the minimum national allotment of 10,000,000 bales among the States on the basis of the average of the normal production of cotton in each State for the preceding 5 years (1941–45). The normal production of a State for each such year is (1) the quantity of cotton produced therein, plus (s) the normal yield of the acres diverted from the production of cotton in all counties in the State under the agricultural adjustment or conservation programs (sec. 344 (a), (b)). The act requires that the State baleage allotment shall be converted to acres by dividing the number of bales of such allotment by the average yield per acre for the State. The acreage so calculated constitutes the "State acreage allotment" (sec. 344 (b)).<sup>2</sup> The total of all "State acreage allotments" for the 1942 crop amounted to 21,002,745 acres. As explained below, however, the operation of the provisions of the act relating to minimum county and farm allotments resulted in aggregate acreage allotments in each State in excess of the so-called State acreage allotment. As a result, the total acreage actually allotted in all States with respect to the 1942 crop was in excess of 27,000,000 acres.

#### COUNTY ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The act requires the State acreage allotment for any State (less not more than 2 percent thereof reserved for new farms) to be apportioned among counties on the basis of the acreage planted and diverted under agricultural adjustment and conservation programs during the preceding 5 years (1941–45), with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage (sec. 344 (c) (1)). The act also requires that the acreage so allotted to each county shall be increased by the number of acres necessary to provide an allotment for the county of not less than 60 percent of the sum of (1) the acreage planted to cotton in 1937, plus (2) the acreage diverted from cotton production in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program (sec. 344 (e) (1)). With respect to the 1942 crop, only 1 percent of each State acreage allotment was reserved for new farms. After apportioning the 99 percent of each State acreage allotment to the counties

<sup>1</sup> The act also requires that each State that produced at least 3,500 bales in any of the 5 years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made shall be allotted a number of acres sufficient to provide the State an allotment of not less than 5,000 acres (sec. 344 (e) (2), 343 (c)). This provision was of minor significance with respect to the 1942 crop. It was applicable only to Illinois and increased the national allotment by the production from only 2,439 acres.

<sup>2</sup> To this must be added the number of acres calculated under the provisions of the act referred to in footnote 1.



therein and increasing the county allotment in order that each county might receive an acreage equal to 60 percent of its 1937 planted plus diverted acreage. the total county allotments in all States for the 1942 crop amounted to 25,550,557 acres. Compliance with the requirements of the act respecting minimum farm allotments resulted in total farm allotments for the 1942 crop in excess of the sum of the county allotments.

#### FARM ALLOTMENTS

1. *Old farms.*—The act requires the apportionment of the county allotments among farms in the county on which cotton has been planted during any one of the three preceding years (1944–46)<sup>3</sup> in the following manner (sec. 344 (d)):

(1) Each farm shall be allotted the smaller of (a) 5 acres or (b) the highest planted plus diverted acreage in any year of such 3-year period;

(2) Not to exceed 3 percent of the remainder of the county allotment shall be allotted, upon such basis as the Secretary determines fair and equitable, to farms which receive 5 acres under step (1) but not more than 15 acres under step (3);

(3) The remainder of the county allotment shall be apportioned to farms receiving 5 acres under step (1) so as to give each such farm an allotment (including the 5 acres) which bears the same relationship to the cropland (as defined in the act) on the farm in the preceding year (1946) as the county allotment bears to the cropland on all such farms in the county in the preceding year (1946), except that the allotment so calculated shall not exceed the highest planted plus diverted acreage on the farm in any year of the preceding 3 years (1944–46).

The act requires that these "initial" farm acreage allotments shall be further increased. The first of these provisions (sec. 344 (g)) requires that an acreage equal to 4 percent of the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned to individual farms in the following manner and order:

(a) To give each farm the acreage to which it is entitled from the county allotment under step (1) above; that is, the smaller of 5 acres or the highest planted plus diverted acreage in any year of the preceding 3 years (1944–46).

(b) To give other farms which, because of the minimum allotments required under step (1), did not receive adequate and representative allotments, such additional acreages (insofar as available acreage will permit) as they would have received in the absence of step (1).

(c) The remainder of the 4 percent, if any, may be apportioned to farms or counties for which allotments are inadequate or not representative in view of their past production.

The acreage available for the 1942 crop under this 4-percent provision was 840,109 acres, but approximately 240,000 acres of that amount were not allotted by the Secretary.

The act also requires that the initial farm allotments shall be increased so that each farm acreage allotment shall be not less than 50 percent of the 1937 planted, plus diverted acreage (sec. 344 (h)). The acreage allotment for any farm which has been increased under this provision cannot exceed 40 percent of the cropland on the farm in the preceding year (1946). With respect to the 1942 crop, the initial farm acreage allotments were increased by approximately 1,100,000 acres. By virtue of the additions to the initial farm acreage allotments required by these provisions, the total acreage available for farm allotments in 1942 amounted to 27,250,666 acres.

2. *New farms.*—The act requires that not more than 2 percent of the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned to farms in the State on which no cotton was produced during any of the preceding 3 years (1944–46).<sup>4</sup> These allotments are made on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton on the farm (sec. 344 (c) (2)). With respect to the 1942 crop, only 1 percent of each State acreage allotment, amounting in the aggregate to 210,026 acres, was made available for new farms, and of this amount only 147,900 acres were actually allotted. Acreage thus allotted to new farms with respect to the 1942 crop brought the total acreage allotted for that crop to both old and new farms to 27,280,500 acres.

<sup>3</sup> Public Law 12, 79th Cong., approved February 28, 1945, provides that any farm with a 1942 cotton allotment shall be deemed to have produced cotton in 1945, or any year thereafter during the present emergency, if the Secretary determines that, because of the production of war crops or because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces, the production history for such year is not representative of the normal history for the farm.

<sup>4</sup> Unless such farm qualifies for an allotment as an "old" farm under Public Law 12, as explained in footnote 3.

## SUMMARY

From the foregoing, it will appear that if farm marketing quotas on cotton are made effective for the 1947 crop, farm acreage allotments in the aggregate will not be less than 27,000,000 acres.<sup>5</sup> This figure is in contrast to the reported acreages of cotton under cultivation on July 1, 1944, and July 1, 1945, of 20,356,000 and 18,157,000, respectively. Of course, it has been true in the past that farmers did not plant and harvest their full allotments, as is shown by the reported acreage of cotton under cultivation on July 1, 1942, of 23,302,000 acres. But even so, the figures seem to indicate clearly that the existing legislation, which would require farm-acreage allotments aggregating about 27,000,000 acres for the 1947 crop, will not be very effective.

One of the reasons why this 1947 figure will come to 27,000,000 acres is because the acreage allotted to each county cannot be less than 60 percent of the sum of (1) the acreage planted to cotton in 1937, plus (2) the acreage diverted from cotton production in 1937 under the agricultural conservation program. As a matter of administrative practice, the "diverted acreage" has been regarded, with a minor exception, as the difference between the 1937 cotton base and the 1937 measured cotton acreage. It was administratively determined to use as the 1937 base the average cotton acreage on the farm during the period 1928-32, adjusted for relevant factors. While the law does not specifically require the use of this period as the 1937 base, it was deemed representative of production immediately prior to the restrictive programs carried out under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The cotton-marketing-quota program was operated for a number of years on the basis of this determination, and this practice over such a period would weigh heavily against any attempt to gain court approval of a contrary interpretation. In addition, this interpretation has secured congressional recognition. For these reasons, I do not believe you would be justified in departing from it at this time.

In view of all the circumstances, you may wish to consider whether changes should not be made in the law (a) permitting you further to continue the suspension of the quota system regardless of the existence of an emergency or (b) providing for more flexibility in the determination of the National, State, and county allotments and in their assignments to individual farms.

R. L. FARRINGTON.

## EXHIBIT D

WORK TO BE DONE UNDER PRESENT LEGISLATION IN ESTABLISHING COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS FOR 1947—DATA TO BE COLLECTED FROM INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

Obtain 1944 cotton acreage for at least 50 percent of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1945 cotton acreage for at least two-thirds of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1946 cotton acreage for every cotton farm.

Obtain 1943 cotton bale production for about 90 percent of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1944 cotton bale production for about 90 percent of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1945 cotton bale production for about 90 percent of all cotton farms.

Obtain 1946 tilled acreage on every farm on which cotton is planted in 1946.

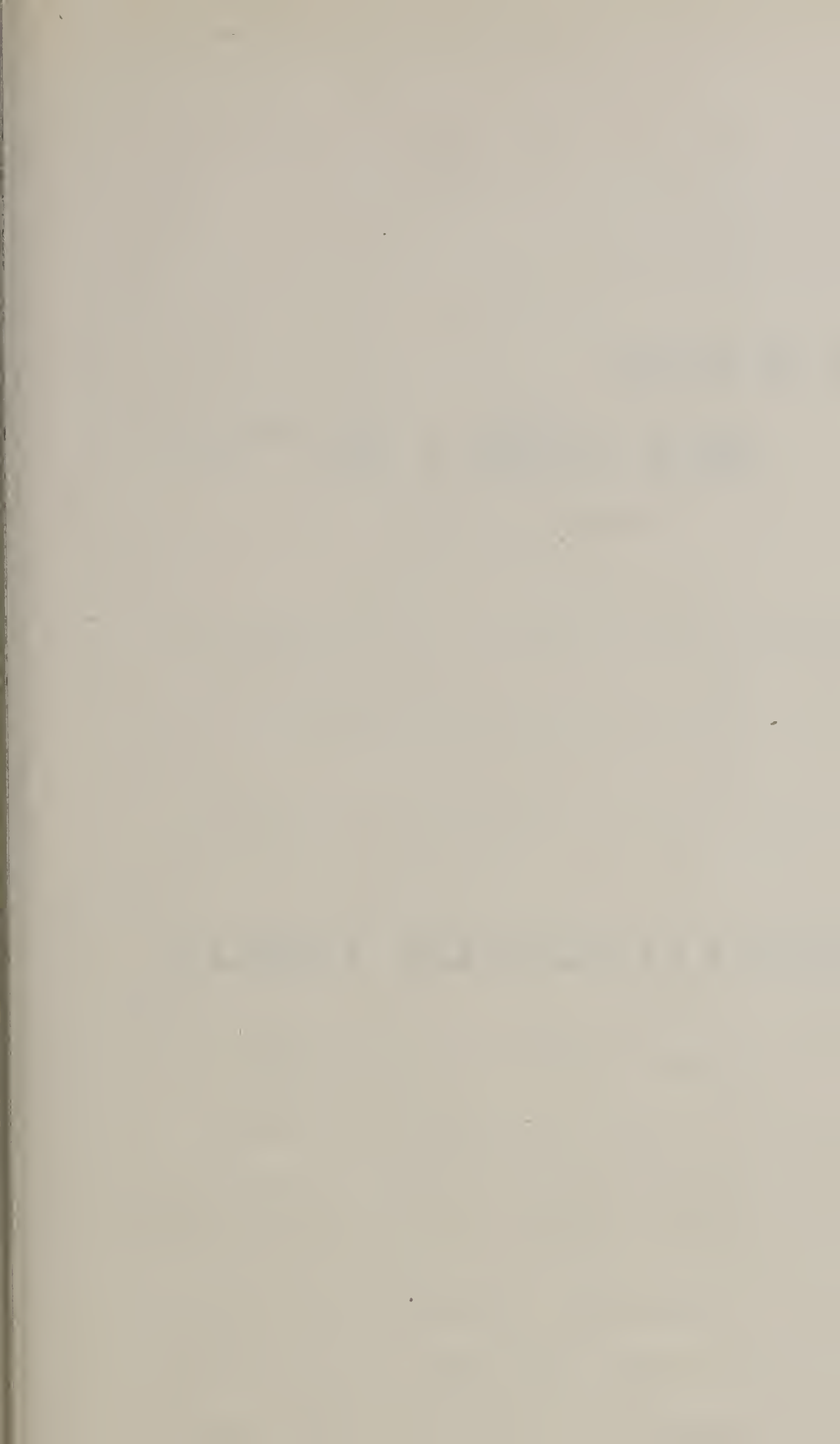
Obtain 1946 acreage of sugarcane for sugar, tobacco, rice, and wheat on each farm and deduct same from the tilled acreage.

Determine the farming unit as it exists in 1946, for establishing the 1947 allotment.

Determine the eligibility of farms for 1947 allotments, including determinations under Public Law No. 12.

The other work to be done consists of field supervision, office work, such as preparing, processing, and reviewing various data on allotment forms, and in conducting a referendum. The estimated cost per farm is approximately \$3, which for a million and a half farms would result in a total cost of 4½ million dollars. Of this amount, 90.1 percent would be spent in county offices, 8.4 in State offices, and 1.5 in the Washington office.

<sup>5</sup> In the act there appear to be only two provisions which clearly vest discretion in the Secretary: (1) The apportionment to counties and farms of an acreage equal to 4 percent of the State acreage allotment (sec. 344 (g)); (2) the allotment of not to exceed 2 percent of the State acreage allotment to new farms (sec. 344(c) (2)). The maximum acreage involved would be approximately 500,000 acres.







Calendar No. 1668

79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. J. RES. 336

[Report No. 1642]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 2, 1946

Reported by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, without amendment

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1     *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2     *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 341-350,  
4     inclusive, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as  
5     amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, secs. 1341 to 1350,  
6     inclusive), and in view of the critical shortage of fats and  
7     oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be  
8     proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning  
9     August 1, 1947, and no National, State, county, or farm

1 acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be  
 2 established.

Passed the House of Representatives April 15, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

Calendar No. 1668

79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
 2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. J. RES. 336**

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Reported without amendment







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 18, 1946  
For actions of July 17, 1946  
79th-2nd, No. 140

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to: Continue Federal administration of Agricultural Conservation program; authorize Swan Island animal-quarantine station; prohibit 1947 cotton-marketing quotas; prohibit 1947 peanut-marketing quotas; provide for future peanut marketing quotas as large as in 1941; provide substantive authority for administrative-expense provisions in Independent Offices Appropriation Act; and include department heads under Retirement Act. Senate discussed and passed over bill to provide for 2 additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. Senate confirmed nominations of Isleib to be Land Bank Commissioner and Littlejohn to be War Assets Administrator. Sen. Wherry and others discussed price situation, subsidies, etc. House received conference report on 3rd deficiency appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Passed without amendment H. R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of this program under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act until Jan. 1, 1949 (p. 9317). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. COTTON QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 336, to prohibit cotton marketing quotas in 1947 (pp. 9316-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. PEANUT QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 359, to prohibit peanut marketing quotas in 1947 (p. 9317). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Passed without amendment H. R. 5958, to provide that future peanut quotas shall be at least as large as in 1941 (p. 9317). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. ANIMAL QUARANTINE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 364, to provide for establishment of an international animal-quarantine station on Swan Island (pp. 9317-8). This measure will now be sent to the President.
5. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Passed with amendments H. R. 6533, the Manasco bill to provide substantive authority for various provisions carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act (pp. 9315-6). At the request of Chairman Hill of the Committee, rejected amendments (previously reported by the Committee) to provide for uniform travel payments for automobiles and motorcycles whether in official stations or not, and the amendments in Sec. 18, for which a substitute was agreed to which apparently would include GAO and GPO under the bill.



6. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6627, to provide for acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the U. S. Government (pp. 9301-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. RESEARCH. Passed as reported H. R. 5911, to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Navy Department (pp. 9313-4).
8. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 5840, to authorize the Forest Service to exchange 144.42 acres of nonirrigated pasture land in Eagle County, Colo., which they can no longer economically use for 8 acres of irrigated pasture land located near the ranger headquarters (p. 9307). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Military Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6702, to clarify the rights of former owners of real property to reacquire such property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (S. Rept. 1722)(p. 9298).
10. FOREIGN RELATIONS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. 2432, to enable the State Department more effectively to carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field by means of (a) public dissemination abroad of information about the U. S., its people and policies, and (b) promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the U. S. and other countries (S. Rept. 1730)(p. 9298).
11. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 4180, to amend the Larceny Act so as to include embezzlement and to extend the Act to air transportation (p. 9315). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 3821, relating to State apportionments under the Pittman-Robertson Act (p. 9317). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. UNESCO. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 305, to authorize U. S. participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (pp. 9321-2).
14. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 6372, to make various amendments to the Federal Credit Union Act (p. 9321).
15. RECLAMATION. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. LaFollette, Wis., passed over S. Res. 296, to authorize an investigation of Interior contracts for disposition of water resources of the Central Valley project (p. 9324).
16. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. At the request of Chairman Thomas of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, H. R. 6097, which provides for consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service when a Federal agency impounds or controls waters, was recommitted for further study (p. 9331).
17. WOOL. At the request of Sen. Austin, Vt., passed over S. 2033, the O'Mahoney wool bill (p. 9345).
18. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 3492, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to prohibit withholding or recovery of moneys on account of certification or payment by a former Federal employee unless there is shown to have been fraud on the part of the employee (pp. 9306-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Passed without amendment S. 2083, to amend the Classification Act so as to



The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi will be stated.

The **CHIEF CLERK**. On page 2, after line 16, it is proposed to insert a new paragraph as follows:

To each of the judges of The Tax Court of the United States, the sum of \$15,000 per year.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, as I heard the Senator's amendment read, it seemed to me that the words "the sum of" should be changed to read "at the rate of", because then the judges could be paid by the month.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the modification suggested by the Senator from Nevada is perfectly agreeable to me.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Senator from Mississippi modifies his amendment accordingly.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the following salaries shall be paid to the several judges hereinafter mentioned in lieu of the salaries now provided by law, namely:

To the Chief Justice of the United States at the rate of \$25,500 per year.

To each of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States at the rate of \$25,000 per year.

To each of the judges of the several circuit courts of appeals, including the chief justice and the associate justices of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, at the rate of \$17,500 per year.

To the presiding judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and to each of the associate judges thereof, at the rate of \$17,500 per year.

To the chief justice of the Court of Claims, and to each of the judges thereof, at the rate of \$17,500 per year.

To each of the judges of the several district courts, including the associate justices of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia and the judges in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska exercising Federal jurisdiction, at the rate of \$15,000 per year. To the chief justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia at the rate of \$15,500 per year.

To each of the judges of the United States Customs Court at the rate of \$15,000 per year.

To each of the judges of The Tax Court of the United States, at the rate of \$15,000 per year.

That all of said salaries shall be paid in monthly installments.

SEC. 2. It is authorized that there be appropriated annually such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the termination of the Stabilization Act of 1942.

#### LARCENY IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE

The bill (H. R. 4180) to amend the law relating to larceny in interstate or foreign commerce, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CHANGE OF NAME OF CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

The bill (S. 2375) to change the name of the Chemical Warfare Service to the Chemical Corps was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Chemical Warfare Service, created by the act of June 4,

1920 (41 Stat. 768), shall hereafter be known as the Chemical Corps.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6533) to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments with amendments.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this bill was prepared jointly by the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget. It was passed by the House of Representatives without opposition. It has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The purpose of the bill, as the report states, is to eliminate a great deal of Government red tape. We have been operating under statutes some of which were enacted 60 or 65 years ago. In order to meet the conditions of those statutes it has been necessary, in some cases, for the Appropriations Committee to attach legislation to appropriation bills. The chairman of the House Appropriations Committee [Mr. CANNON] stated that he will no longer permit the indulgence of such practice and that substantive legislation will have to be passed. The General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget then went to work to prepare this bill in order that we might put an end to legislating on appropriation bills. The bill deals with the administration of the departments, with the question of mileage, with the question of the movement of goods of employees where they are transferred from one point to another, and with the question of foreign travel.

Mr. BYRD. Are any rates to be increased under the bill?

Mr. HILL. An amendment which the Senate will consider would increase the rate with regard to traveling. However, I may say that, in view of the fact that there is some opposition to the amendment, particularly on the part of the House committee, and in view of the fact that the General Accounting Office and the Bureau of the Budget are very anxious to have the bill passed at this Congress, a request will be made that the amendment be rejected.

Mr. BYRD. Then no increases are provided for in the bill?

Mr. HILL. There is an increase, I may say to the Senator from Virginia, in connection with the matter of poundage allowed a Government employee. That is provided for by an amendment. The Senator will notice on page 2 of the bill that the amount of poundage for household goods and personal effects would be increased from 5,000 pounds to 7,000 pounds, uncrated, and from 6,000 pounds to 8,750 pounds for household goods and personal effects, crated. It has been shown that mechanical equipment, such as refrigerators, and so forth, of the average household bring the poundage up to a figure much greater today than it was in the old days. The amendment was recommended by the

General Accounting Office and by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. BYRD. That is the only increase provided for in the bill?

Mr. HILL. It is the only increase provided for in the bill.

I may say to the Senator from Virginia, because I wish to give him complete information, that, under an old statute which was passed in 1842, no department could expend more than \$100 a year for the purchase of newspapers. The provisions of that statute have been removed by legislation in appropriation bills. It was my intention to make sure that that provision was removed so that the Treasury Department could expend more than \$100 a year for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, which it felt it should have, by offering an amendment accordingly. There is also the matter of mileage for the Chief Executive, the President of the United States. That increase would be from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

Mr. BYRD. That would be for traveling expenses?

Mr. HILL. It includes traveling expenses. There may be some other items in the provision.

This bill has been very carefully worked out by Mr. Warren, the Comptroller General, and by the Bureau of the Budget. They both feel that the passage of the bill will do much to clarify the situation.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Comptroller General approve the bill?

Mr. HILL. I may say, Mr. President, that this is really the Comptroller General's bill. The Comptroller General wrote the bill, and it was concurred in by the Bureau of the Budget.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The amendments reported by the committee will be stated.

The first amendment was, in section 1, on page 2, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "five" and insert "seven"; on line 7, after the word "or", to strike out "six" and insert "eight"; and on line 7, after the words "eight thousand", to strike out "two" and insert "seven."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 4, line 17, after the word "engaged", to strike out "in necessary travel", and after the word "official", to strike out "trips from their designated posts of duty or places of service, or 2 cents per mile for the use of privately owned motorcycles or 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when used on official business wholly within the limits of their official stations or places of service" and to insert "business."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the amendments on page 4, in line with what I previously said to the Senator from Virginia, be rejected. I think the amendments are good amendments, but I am afraid they would endanger the passage of the bill, and I think it is very necessary to pass the bill at this session of Congress. I, therefore, ask that the amendments in lines 17 to 22, on page 4, be rejected.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, in section 9, page 8, line 12, after the word "or", to strike out "(4) when the services are to be performed by the contractor in person, under Government supervision, and paid for on a time basis" and to insert "(4) when the services are required to be performed by the contractor in person and are (A) of a technical and professional nature or (B) under Government supervision and paid for on a time basis."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 20, before the word "otherwise," to strike out "or unless" and to insert "(2) when"; and after the word "law" and the comma, to strike out "sales and contracts of sale by the Government shall be governed by the requirements of this section for advertising, except when the reasonable value involved in any one case does not exceed \$100" and to insert "or (3) when the reasonable value involved in any one case does not exceed \$100, sales and contracts of sale by the Government shall be governed by the requirements of this section for advertising."

And on page 9, after line 4, to insert:

(c) In the case of wholly owned Government corporations, this section shall apply to their administrative transactions only.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have been absent from the floor of the Senate for a few moments. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Alabama whether the purpose of the bill is to transfer employees from one office to another.

Mr. HILL. No. That is not the purpose of the bill. As I stated earlier, the purpose is to clear up some confusion in existing law with reference to the administration of various bureaus and departments of the Government. As I said, some of the bureaus have been operated under laws which have been on the statute books for 75 years, or even longer. We came across one statute that had been passed in 1842, long before people ever dreamed of automobiles or airplanes, or modern facilities such as those we have today.

The practice has been for the appropriation committees to take care of various matters in appropriation bills which had been provided in these old statutes. A year ago the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Representative CANNON of Missouri, announced that he was not going to carry legislation in appropriation bills, and that such matters would have to be taken care of in legislative bills. As a result, Mr. Warren, the Comptroller General, with the General Accounting Office, prepared the bill we are considering, and it was concurred in by the Bureau of the Budget.

The purpose of the bill is to eliminate red tape and to endeavor to make the bureaus more efficient. There are two

or three increases provided in the bill, which I have explained to the Senator from Virginia. For instance, we just agreed to an amendment covering the case where an employee of a department or bureau is transferred. The bill permits him to have a little bit more leeway in the movement of his household goods and personal effects than is provided in the basic law as it stands today.

Mr. WHERRY. Is that the main purpose, to provide for one who is temporarily employed?

Mr. HILL. No. We deal with permanent employees who are transferred. If the Treasury Department moves an employee from Washington to an office in Omaha, Nebr., for instance, of course, the Government allows him a certain amount for moving his household goods and personal effects.

Mr. WHERRY. Why is any more authority needed than is now provided?

Mr. HILL. The bill increases a little the amount allowed. If the Senator will look on page 2, line 6, he will find that the present authority will permit a man to move household goods and personal effects, if uncrated, up to 5,000 pounds. The bill increases that to 7,000 pounds. The evidence before the committee showed that in this day and time, with modern refrigerators and other modern equipment to be found in a household, the poundage runs higher than when the original statute was passed.

Mr. WHERRY. Really, the main purpose of the bill is to provide for an employee's transfer from one department to another temporarily or when persons are employed intermittently that they be permitted per diem salaries and also expenses, so that it can be cleared with the Comptroller. Is not that the purpose?

Mr. HILL. Oh, no. The bill is reported not with the idea of dealing with temporary employees who might be on the payroll on a per diem basis.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator please explain section 5 to me, then?

Mr. HILL. The section to which I was referring was section 2, which deals with permanent employees. Section 5 does deal with the question of per diem employees. Section 5 would enact permanent provisions which have appeared in appropriation acts in recent years, to permit consultants or experts employed intermittently and paid a per diem, when actually employed, to be allowed travel expenses while away from their homes or regular places of business, including a per diem while at the place of their Government employment.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the point I was making.

Mr. HILL. When I referred to the fact that it did not apply to temporary employees, I was speaking of the moving of household goods and personal effects.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand. In the main, the bill provides legislative authority so that the departments can, without coming to the Appropriations Committee and getting clearance, make per diem payments.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct. This authority has been carried in appropriation bills, and this bill would eliminate the necessity of having to carry it in such bills.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. The clerk may proceed to state the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was in section 12, page 9, line 23, before the word "law", to insert the word "other."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 14, page 10, line 17, after the words "for use", to insert "and to incur necessary expenses for the honorary recognition of exceptional or meritorious service"; and on page 11, line 12, at the beginning of the line, to strike out "Effective July 1, 1946, all" and to insert "All."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 15, page 11, line 21, after the word "but" in the parenthesis, to insert "as to agencies subject to the Classification Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendments were in section 18, page 16, line 9, after the word "establishments", to strike out the comma and to insert "and"; on line 10, after the word "agencies", to insert "in or under the executive branch of the Government"; and on line 13, after the word "Act", to strike out "except that section 9 shall apply to their administrative transactions only."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the amendments in section 18 be rejected, and I shall offer an amendment in lieu of them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in lieu of the amendments which have been rejected, I move on page 16, in line 15, to strike out the period after the word "Columbia" and to insert a comma and the words "but shall not include the Senate, House of Representatives, or Office of the Architect of the Capitol, or the officers or employees thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on page 15 I move to strike out lines 7 to 15, inclusive, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sections 1779 and 192, as amended, of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 102).

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6533) was read the third time and passed.

JOHN T. HAYES AND ESTATE OF  
EDWARD P. MCCORMACK

The bill (H. R. 844) for the relief of John P. Hayes, postmaster, and the estate of Edward P. McCormack, former postmaster, at Albany, N. Y., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 336) relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act



of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will not the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma give us an explanation of this?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, under existing law, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to prescribe quotas for cotton production for the year 1947. The cotton crop this year is exceedingly short. We are short of fats and oils and protein feed, so he does not want to prescribe quotas next year for cotton production. He wants to use all the cotton possible, and this will permit that to be done.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 359), relating to peanut marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator from Oklahoma explain this joint resolution?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The same argument and the same request by the Secretary of Agriculture apply. He asks that there be no quotas imposed on peanuts for 1947.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### STATE APPORTIONMENTS UNDER THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1937

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3821) to amend sections 4 and 8 of the act of September 2, 1937, as amended.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma give us an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, some years ago Congress passed a bill providing for soil conservation. It was a cooperative program. It was to be managed by the Government, but the program was to be handled in cooperation with the States, provided the States would pass State cooperative laws. From that time until this only about 23 States have passed cooperative laws relating to soil conservation, and the Department thinks it would be well to extend the time for three more years for the passing of laws by the States so that they may get the benefits of the law.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TWO ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE

The bill (S. 1923) to establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries

of Agriculture, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Will the Senator withhold the objection for a moment in order that I may make an explanation favorable to the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Department of Agriculture was created, as I recall, about 1884. Since that time the Department has grown rapidly, and at the present time it is more than a billion dollar concern. The last time Congress provided for a special assistant secretary for the Department was in 1924, at which time Congress created the Office of Under Secretary of Agriculture. Since that time Congress has added additional bureaus and imposed additional work and additional responsibilities on the Department.

Secretary Anderson, in a personal letter to the committee, asked for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. He hopes to group the branches in his Department, and put one high-type man at the head of each group and depend upon that man to manage that group. Then all these men will come together in a sort of board of directors, and he will be the chairman of the board. That appears to me to be the plan of organization. The Secretary asks for two additional Assistant Secretaries to help him carry on this work.

I shall read just one line from the Secretary's letter:

I think that this proposed legislation is necessary to make the Department an efficient and businesslike organization. I, therefore, strongly urge its immediate favorable consideration.

That is the basis for the proposal.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask that the bill go over at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, WITH RESPECT TO PEANUTS

The bill (H. R. 5958) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, under existing law peanut quotas have to be established each year. We have just passed a bill relieving the Secretary from imposing such quotas for the year 1947. This bill proposes to increase the quota. At the present time each grower of peanuts is allowed 95 percent of what was allowable in 1941. The growers want the 95-percent limitation removed and to be permitted to plant 100 percent of the 1941 quota and an additional amount, if they so desire.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5958) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXTENSION OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The bill (H. R. 6459) to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill from the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. As I understand, Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is simply to extend the life of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment program. I think the bill only strikes out the dates which are now in the law and extends the law for 2 years. That is my recollection of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6459) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION ON SWAN ISLAND

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 364) to provide for the establishment of an international animal quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, in what State is Swan Island?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Let me say first that the bill is based on the following facts: South of us is Mexico. We have prohibitions against the importation of cattle and livestock from Mexico. We cannot get cattle from countries to the south of us through Mexico. It is proposed to establish a quarantine station on Swan Island, which is located in the Caribbean Sea, to which animals from Mexico, Central America, and South America may be brought, there examined and inspected, and if they are found to be without disease, come into this country.

The bill has two purposes. The first purpose is to prevent diseased cattle from entering the United States. The second purpose is to enable the importation of certain desirable strains of South American cattle by providing a place where they can be inspected, and if found to be free from disease allow them to come into the United States.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to confirm and reenforce what the Senator from Oklahoma has said about this matter. Cattlemen all over the United States are very much interested in the establishment of this quarantine station. They find it is necessary to have it established because of the provisions of the tariff



law which will not permit the cattle to be brought into the United States, even after they are inspected, unless this station is established.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the measure in any way break down the barrier now erected against the importation of cattle from the Argentine? We do not now import any cattle from the Argentine, do we?

Mr. CONNALLY. We do not import any cattle from any country in which it is found that the foot-and-mouth disease exists. This quarantine station is designed to detect the foot-and-mouth disease. No cattle are permitted to be imported into the United States who are affected by the foot-and-mouth disease, whether they are from the Argentine or from any other country.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the proposed importation of stock primarily for breeding purposes?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is one of its aspects, but the measure covers the whole field.

Mr. WHERRY. What I am trying to find out is this: Would the passage of this measure in any way increase the importation of cattle from countries from which cattle are already precluded from being imported into the United States?

Mr. CONNALLY. No.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The purpose is twofold. First, to keep out cattle which should not be imported, and, second, to permit the importation of cattle which are thought to be desirable because they are of certain breeds and strains.

Mr. CONNALLY. Cattle which have no disease.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; cattle which have no disease.

Mr. WHERRY. Are the cattle in question pure-bred cattle?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. There may be certain little impurities.

Mr. WHERRY. Will they come into direct competition with the cattle produced in the United States?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is not the intent of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I am trying to find out.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. There is supposed to be a limitation. At the same time it is proposed to erect this station so that importation of desirable cattle into the United States may be permitted for breeding purposes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I may explain to the Senator from Nebraska that in a strain of cattle in the Southern States, there has been no new base stock for several years. There are some sires already in Mexico, which are desired for breeding purposes. The purpose of this measure is to establish on Swan Island an inspection center, not only to keep diseased cattle out of America, but to inspect cattle for countries around our border, in order, if possible, to help other countries keep diseased cattle out of their borders, because if they import cattle having foot-and-mouth disease and they come to the border of the United States, invariably the disease will wash over the border.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 364) to provide for the establishment of an international animal quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry therein of animals from any country and the subsequent importation of such animals into other parts of the United States, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TRAINING OF OFFICERS FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, when calendar 1659, Senate bill 2304, was reached I voiced objection to the bill, simply to afford me some time to look into the matter. I am now satisfied to withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2304) to provide for the training of officers for the naval service, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 3, line 3, after the word "appointed", to strike out "midshipmen" and insert "Midshipmen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 13, after the word "Navy", to insert "to insure that the precedence of the officers shall be in accord with their demonstrated performance regardless of the source from which prescribed, and giving due consideration to whatever differences may exist in the methods of assigning grades between the various education institutions at which the officers have been educated."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 9, after the word "service", to strike out "An officer who accepts a commission in a reserve component pursuant to this section, when released from active duty, shall receive a lump sum payment of \$500 if he shall have served satisfactorily as a commissioned officer for a period of 2 years or a lump sum payment of \$1,000 if he shall have served satisfactorily as a commissioned officer for a period of 3 or more years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 24, after the word "act", to strike out "and, upon the satisfactory completion of such instruction, he shall receive a lump-sum payment of \$500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 17, after the word "Corps", to strike out "Upon acceptance of such commission in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserves, each such officer shall receive a lump-sum payment of \$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 7, to strike out:

SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may revoke the commission of any officer of the rank of ensign of the Regular Navy or of second lieutenant of the Regular Marine Corps and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the service without advance pay or allowances.

And insert:

SEC. 12. The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may revoke the commission of any officer of the Regular Navy or the Regular Marine Corps who at the date of revocation has had less than 6 years of continuous service as a commissioned officer, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the service without advance pay or allowances.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 14, after the word "Reserve", to insert "by the Secretary of the Navy under similar conditions so far as applicable as prescribed by law for appointments from enlisted men of the Navy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 13, to strike out:

SEC. 20. Section 1379, Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the word "twenty-six" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

And insert:

SEC. 20. No person shall be appointed assistant paymaster in the Navy who, on July 1 of the calendar year in which appointed, will not be less than 21 or more than 25 years of age, nor until his physical, mental, and moral qualifications have been established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 10, to insert:

(f) Section 1379 of the Revised Statutes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That a naval and Marine Corps officer candidate training program, supplementary to existing programs, is hereby established, which shall be administered by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with the provisions of this act and with such regulations as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 2. No individual shall be enrolled in the training program which this act establishes unless (a) he be a male citizen of the United States; (b) with the consent of his parent or legal guardian in the case of a minor, he shall have entered into a contractual agreement with the Secretary of the Navy, acting for and on behalf of the United States, in which said individual obligates himself to the United States for such periods as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act; and (c) he signs an agreement to accept a commission in the Navy or Marine Corps if offered and, having accepted such commission, he will, in the event of termination thereof, accept such commission in the Organized Naval or Marine Corps Reserve that may be offered him and thereafter will not resign from the Reserve prior to the sixth anniversary of the date of rank stated in his original commission in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy may release any individual from such obligation and separate the individual from the training program at any time that, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the best interest of the naval service requires such action.







[PUBLIC LAW 544—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 616—2D SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 336]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cotton marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 341–350, inclusive, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 7, secs. 1341 to 1350, inclusive), and in view of the critical shortage of fats and oils and protein feeds, cotton marketing quotas shall not be proclaimed with respect to the marketing year beginning August 1, 1947, and no National, State, county, or farm acreage allotments for cotton for the 1947 crop shall be established.

Approved July 24, 1946.







